

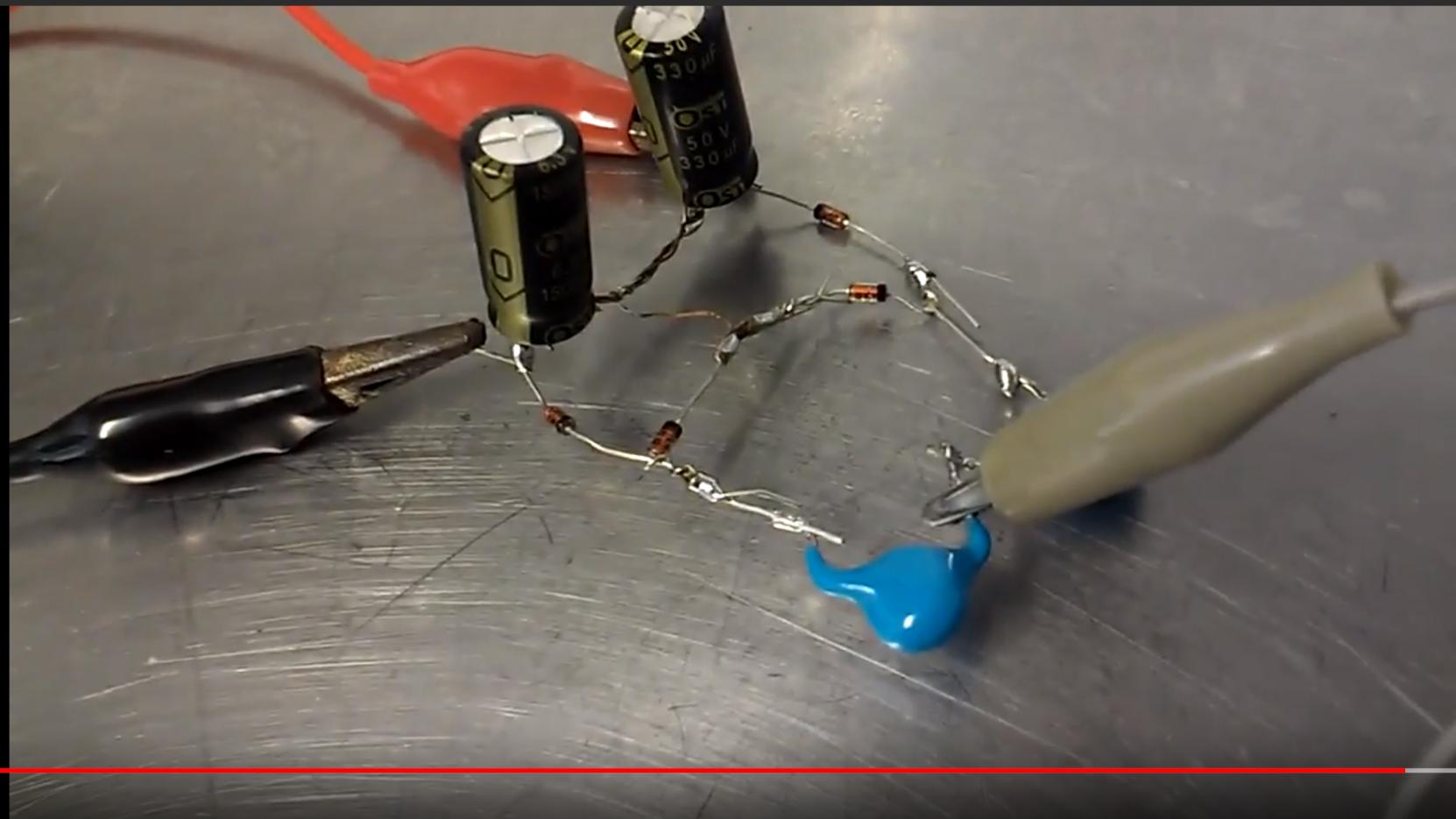


DJ BUZZ MILLENNIUM RECKLESS ABANDONED MOVIE

Premium

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RF Harvesting

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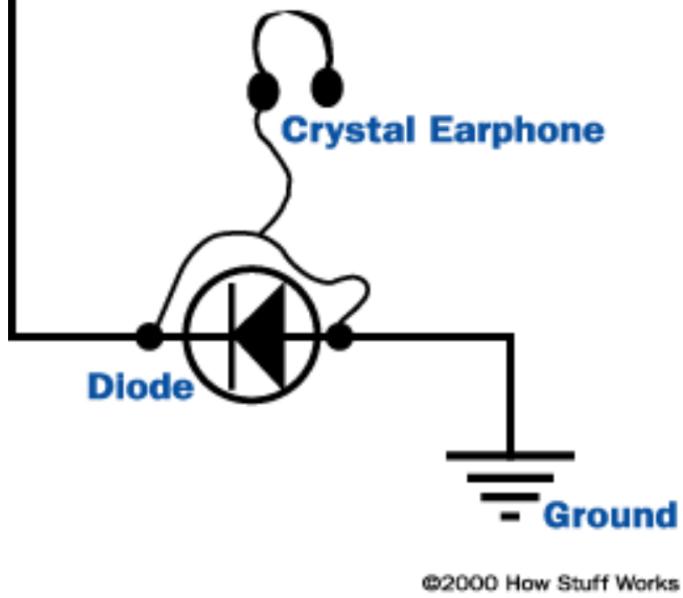
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Power Free Radio

2475AP187-B



Antenna



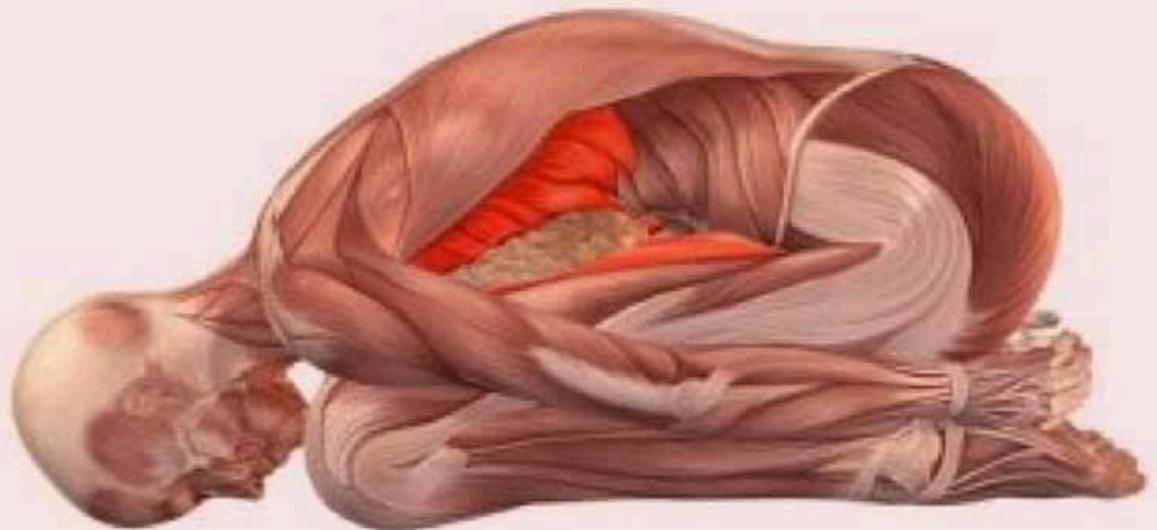
In the case of a strong AM signal, it turns out that you can create a simple radio receiver with just two parts and some wire! The process is extremely simple -- here's what you need:

- **A diode** - You can get a [diode](#) for about \$1 at Radio Shack. Part number 276-1123 will do.
- **Two pieces of wire** - You'll need about 20 to 30 feet (15 to 20 meters) of wire. Radio Shack part number 278-1224 is great, but any wire will do.
- **A small metal stake** that you can drive into the ground (or, if the transmitter has a guard rail or metal fence nearby, you can use that)
- **A crystal earphone** - Unfortunately, Radio Shack does not sell one. However, Radio Shack does sell a Crystal Radio Kit (part number 28-178) that contains the earphone, diode, wire and a tuner (which means that you don't need to stand right next to the transmitter for this to work), all for \$10.

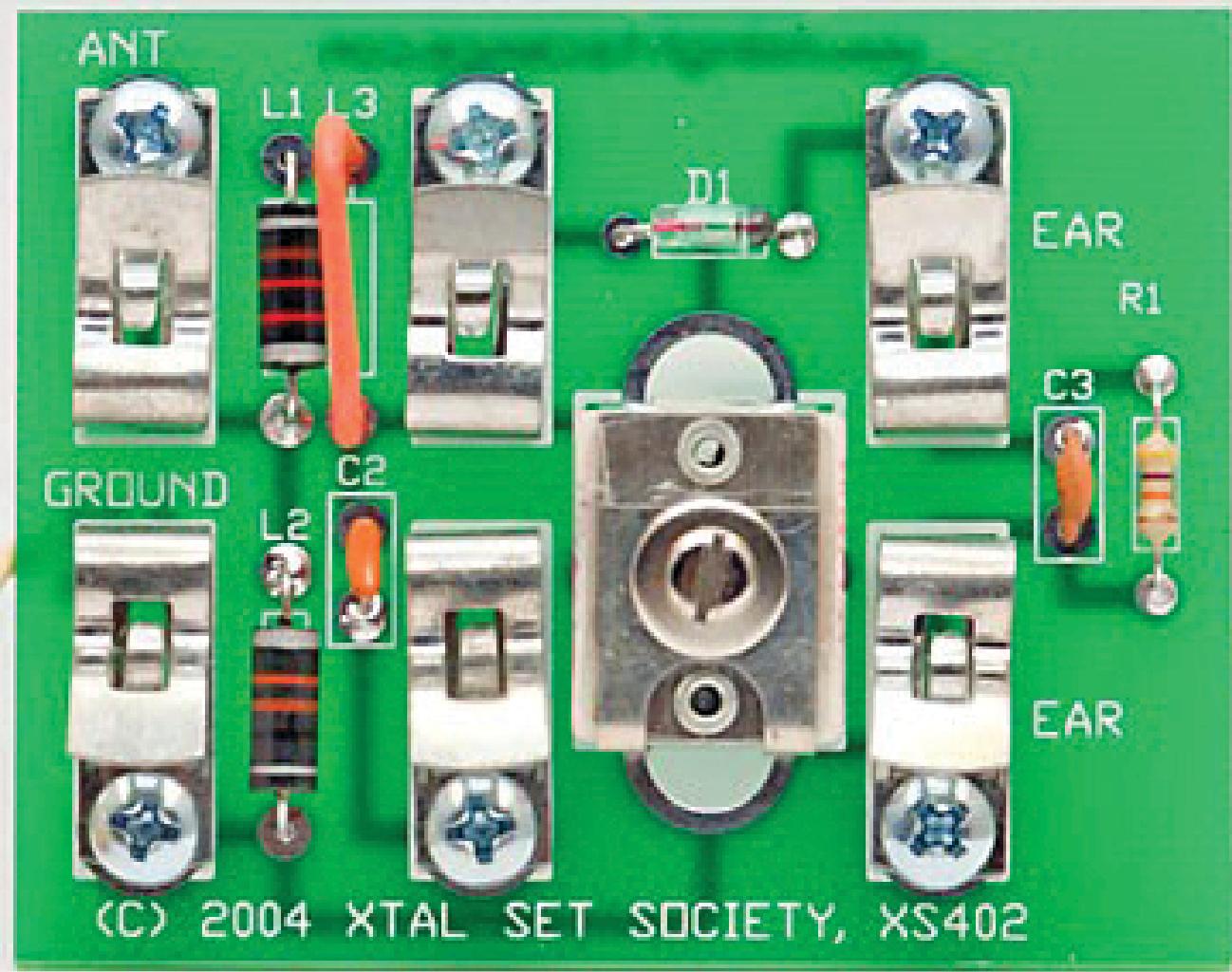
You now need to find and be near an AM radio station's transmitting tower (within a mile/1.6 km or so) for this to work. Here's what you do:

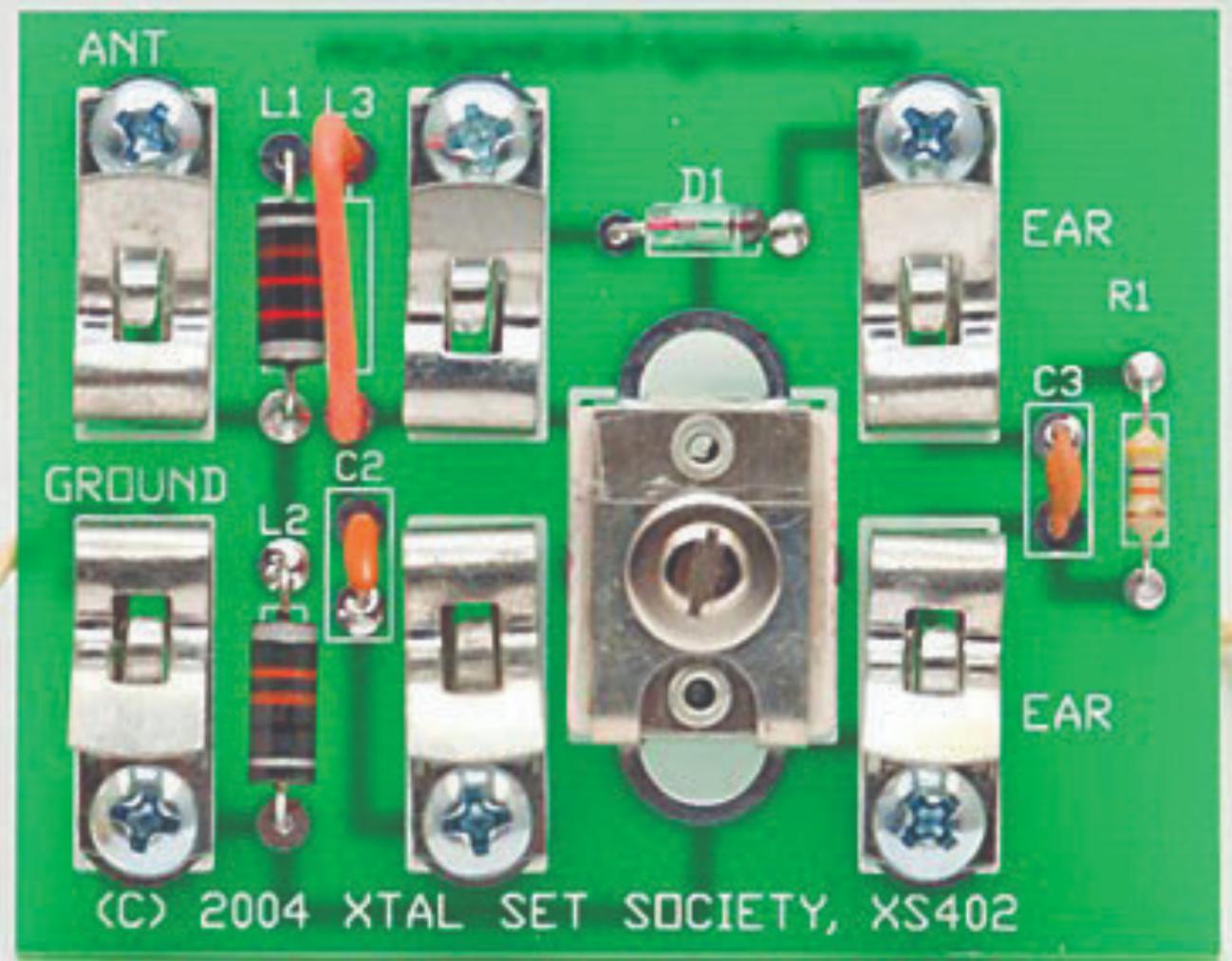
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IT'S SUPER CALMING FOR THE MIND, IT'S GREAT FOR YOUR DIGESTION, IT ELONGATES THE LOWER BACK, IT OPENS UP THE HIPS.





3DQ Crystal Radio for AM MW Radio

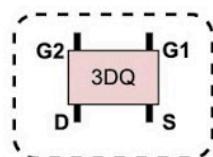
3DQ 矿石收音机模組

billydiy.blogspot.hk

Connect to resonant tank

for AM SW FM Radios

接中波, 短波, 或FM 的谐振电路



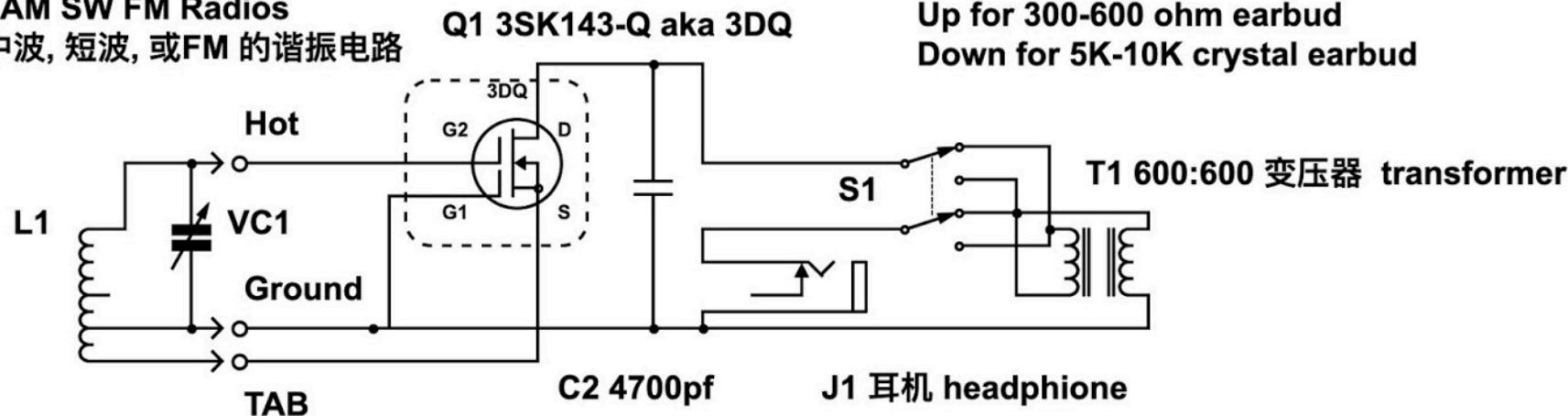
S1 2 x 2 开关 switch

向上 : 300-600 欧耳机

向下 : 5 千欧-10千欧耳机

Up for 300-600 ohm earbud

Down for 5K-10K crystal earbud



这是一款适用于AM SW FM的通用MOS FET矿石收音机电路

连接该无线电频带所需的线圈和可变容量就可无需电源收听收音机广播。

3DQ输出阻抗为1.5K至2.5K, 具体取决于频率

要配合300-600欧姆高阻抗耳机, 请创建一个

4: 1自耦变压器, 通过连接初级绕组的一端和次级绕组

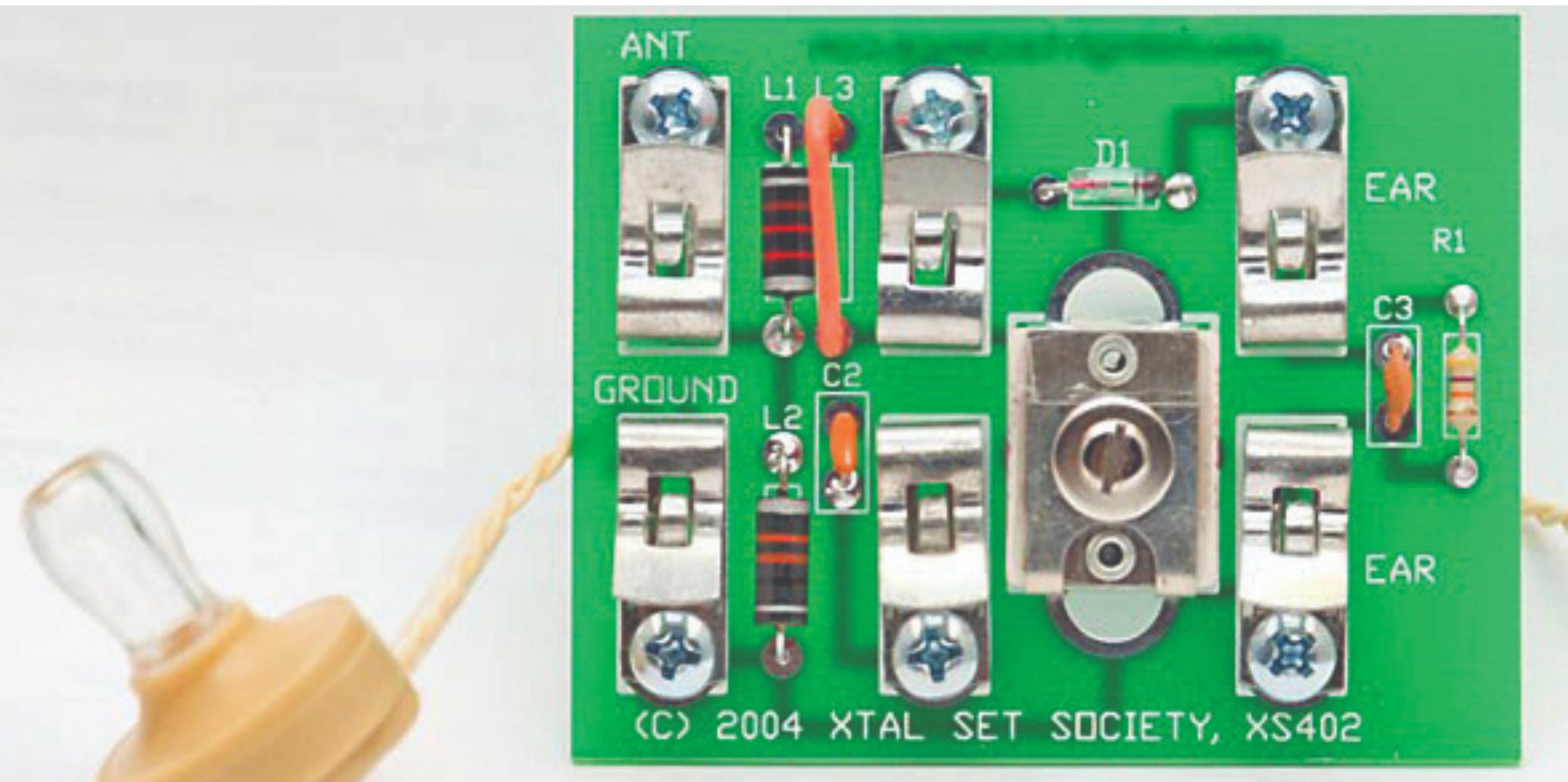
1: 1坡莫合金15H变压器

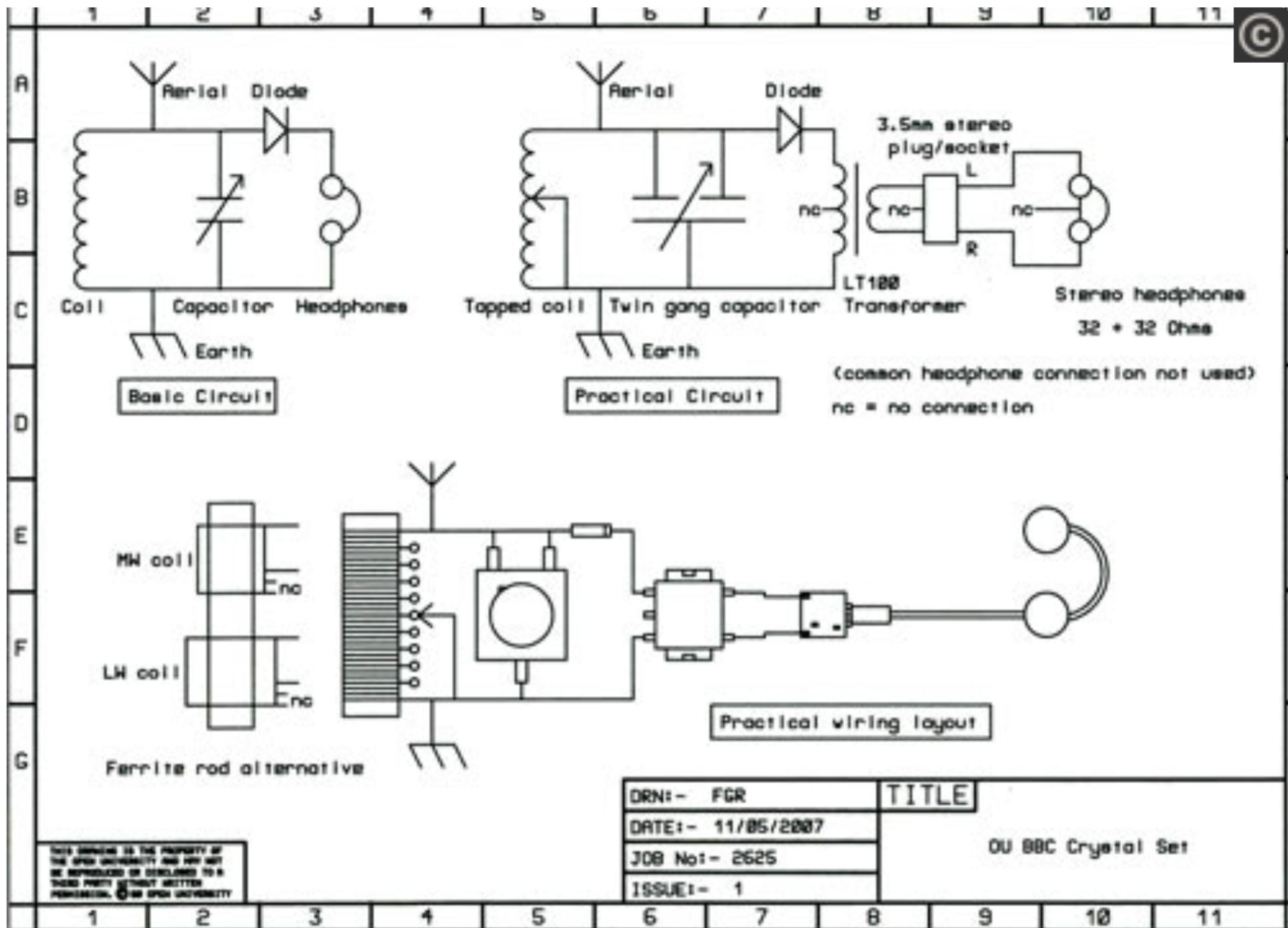
This is a general MOS FET crystal radio circuit that works for AM SW FM by connecting the appropriate coils and variable capacity required for that radio band.

3DQ output impedance is 1.5K to 2.5K depending on frequency

To match with a 300-600ohm high impedance Headphone, create a

4:1 auto transformer by connecting one end of the primary with the secondary windings of a 1:1 permalloy 15H transformer





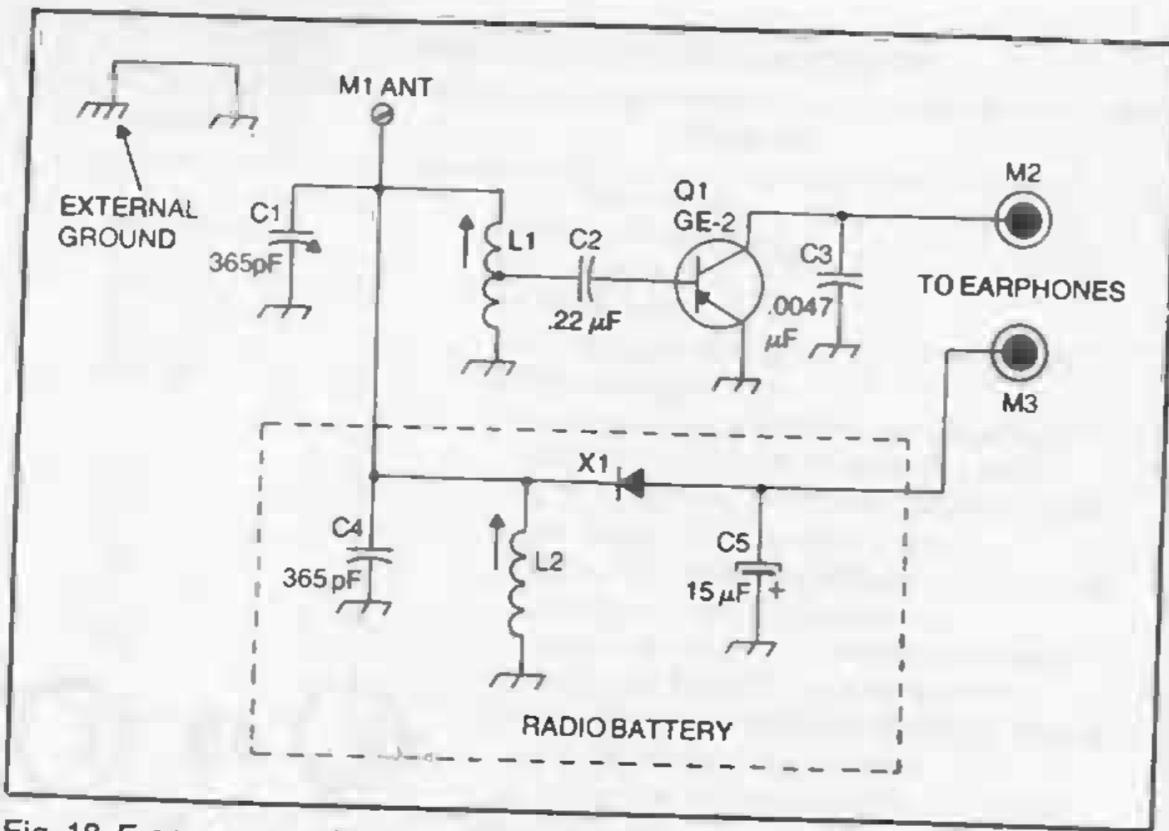


Fig. 18. Free-power radio receiver.

Table 18. Parts List for Free-Power AM Radio Receiver.

Item No.	Description
C1, C4	365-pF variable capacitors.
C2	.22-μF capacitor.
C3	.0047-μF capacitor.
C5	15-μF, 6-w VDC electrolytic capacitor.
L1, L2	Loopsticks. (Superex VLT-240 or equiv.)
M1	Binding post.
M2, M3	Test jacks.
Q1	GE-2 transistor.
X1	1N38B diode.

Table 17. Parts List for Solar TV Reception Booster.

Item No.	Description
C1	56-pF capacitor.
C2, C3, C6	.0022- μ F capacitors.
C4	1.5-pF capacitor.
C5	18-pF capacitor.
C7	150- μ H, 15-w VDC electrolytic capacitor.
C8, C9	.0022- μ F capacitors.
L1	7½ turns No. 24 enameled wire, evenly wound on a 3/16-inch-diameter form.
L2	3 turns No. 24 enameled wire evenly wound on a 3/16-inch-diameter form.
L3	17 turns No. 24 enameled wire evenly wound on a 3/16-inch-diameter form.
L4	11½ turns of No. 24 enameled wire evenly wound on Speer Type E ferrite form.
L5, L6	10 turns No. 24 enameled wire evenly wound on Speer Type E ferrite form.
M1	4½ VDC, with three penlites of NiCd cells.
M2, M3	Binding posts.
M4	AC wall plug with cable clamp.
M5	4½-VDC Solarpack. (International Rectifier No. SP5G26C or equiv.)
Q1	HEP-3 transistor.
R1	51K resistor.
R2	30K resistor.
R3	240-ohm resistor.
R4	110-ohm resistor.
R5	750-ohm resistor.
S1	Spst switch.
T1, T2, T3, T4	Using Ferroxcube K5050-06 ferrite cores, insert 2 turns of special 300-ohm miniature twinlead in each form hole. Pull tight, and connect leads where shown in diagram.
T5.	6.3-VAC filament transformer. (Triad F-14X or equiv.)

Free-Power AM Radio Receiver

Strange as it may seem, this transistor broadcast-band radio receiver "steals" power from one station to give to another! The principle is basic: By tuning the battery-section antenna coil (L2) to the strongest broadcast station on the band, diode X1 can rectify the rf and convert it into DC current. Naturally, the closer you are to a strong station, the more current the "radio battery" section of your radio receiver will be able to supply. Once you have found this spot, the DC current is passed on to power the transistor circuit which acts as a genuine receiver, with the full tuning it affords. See Fig. 18 and Table 18.

The basic consideration is a good antenna and ground, the latter preferably being made to a water pipe or solid external ground composed of a pipe driven at least 4 feet into moist earth. This procedure not only ensures maximum signal pickup for the radio-battery portion of the circuit, but also provides best results for the GE-2 receiver circuit.

Once completed, just tune the radio battery as explained in the first paragraph and calibrate your receiver by adjusting L1 so that the bottom of the band occurs when C1 is fully meshed. If you have a local broadcast station operating near 540 kHz, this simplifies things tremendously. Once the calibration procedure is complete, forget entirely about adjusting L1 and do all your listening by tuning C1.

17

Solar TV Reception Booster

Here is a versatile rooftop TV reception booster that will add a full 18 dB of gain to the incoming TV signals at your receiver. This means no more ghosts, clearer pictures, and perhaps even reception of a distant station you could not get before. Best of all, this gadget is powered by an inexpensive solar cell that will virtually run forever without requiring replacement. Additionally, the circuit is designed with a charger circuit and reserve pack.

You can build it as is, or only include as much as you would like. For example, if you break the circuit where the X's are indicated, your booster will thrive entirely off its solar battery. If you break it at the two Y's, the solar cell charges a 4½-volt battery pack during the day so the booster will work just as well at night as in direct sunlight. If you include all the circuit (taking into account the indoor AC supply shown), you can occasionally recharge the 4½-volt pack just in case you have had a protracted period of rain or overcast weather which prevented the solar cell from sending its energy down to the reserve battery.

Construction is not complicated, but since you are dealing with both vhf and uhf signals, you will have to keep all leads extremely short and direct. In fact, you would do best to cram the parts close together so as to cut down on the length of interconnecting wires. Looking at the schematic, you will note that Q1 must be grounded; this is no problem; however, since the HEP-3 comes with four leads instead of the regular three. Turning the transistor

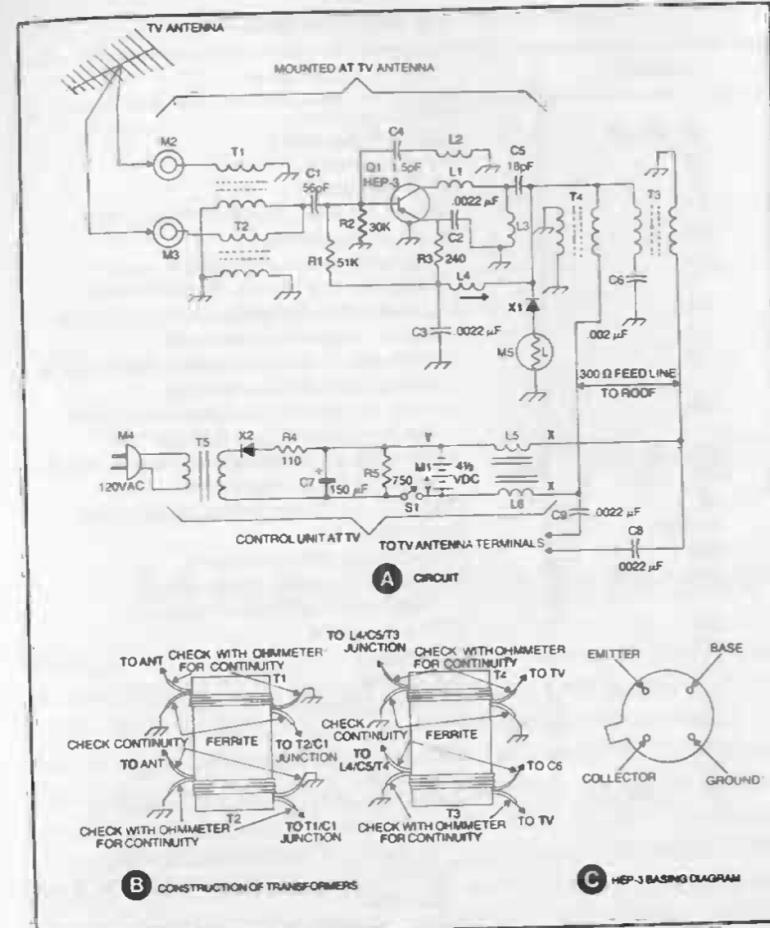


Fig. 17. Solar TV reception booster.

upside down, you will notice an arrangement of leads as shown and identified in Fig. 17.

Take care in constructing your coils that you duplicate exactly those turns and techniques recommended in Table 17.

Once complete, you can test out your booster by hooking it to the TV set and placing a lit 60-watt lamp bulb in rather close proximity to M5. As the lamp is turned on, you should get a much-improved picture. Adjust the best reception on all channels by tuning L4 and the coupling between L1 and L2. Now mount at the TV antenna, positioning M5 for best sunlight hits.

Hint: Leave the AC plug plugged in at all times. It will not draw power until you throw switch S1 onto "charge."

Solar TV Reception Booster

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You can build it as is, or only include as much as you would like. For example, if you don't have a roof, you can use a

■ Tapping into Natural Radio

Figure 1 shows suggestions on utilizing a tree as an antenna. For HF, I suggest using the tallest tree available. Perhaps shorter trees would be better for VHF-UHF as in the 1990 73 article discussed above—or perhaps not. As with any outside antenna it is wise to utilize some form of lightning protection.

RADIO RIDDLES

Last month:

I said, "Let's say that we could stain some radio waves, frozen at one moment in time, with some kind of dye so that we could actually see them. Of course we can't do this, except in our imagination. But if we did, how would the waves appear to us?"

For the area occupied by the waves at any one instant in time we would be trying to visualize the variations in the signal's electrical-field strength, and the reversals in field orientation (showing when the RF current changes direction of flow twice each cycle). This wouldn't look like a wavy line, or a sine wave graph as is represented in most texts on radio.

One way to imagine seeing the frozen waves is to envision that the space which the radio waves fill will show a darker shade of gray where their field strength is more intense, and a lighter shade where their field strength is weaker. For simplicity, let's consider only direct-wave propagation with no reflections or other impediments to the wave's travel between the transmitting antenna and receiving antenna.

In the space between the two antennas we would see bands of differing shades of gray oriented at right angles to the wave's direction of travel. There would be darker bands, less dark bands just next, even less dark bands next till a relatively light shade of gray was reached. Then somewhat darker bands, then even darker bands, and on to produce a sort of zebra-skin look. The darkest bands would be a half wavelength apart as would the lightest ones.

If we added a green tinge to our gray to indicate one orientation of the electrical field, and a red tinge for the field's other orientation then, starting at the middle of a darker band there would be greenish gray for a half wavelength along the direction of wave travel, a reddish gray for the next half wavelength, and so on.

Of course this picture is an over-simplification. For instance, we haven't talked about the wave's magnetic field, the polarization of

the wave, or the spherical shape of the wavefront. But this simplified picture does cover the basic idea of radio waves in space.

This Month:

Let's say that, instead of freezing the waves, we had the advanced eyes and brains

of some specialized android so that we could actually watch radio waves zip along on their 186,000 miles per hour flight from the transmitting antenna to our receiving antenna? How would those rascals look then?

You'll find an answer for this month's riddle, and much more, in next month's issue of *Monitoring Times*. 'Til then Peace, DX, and 73.



*"You know, I thought
those were classic
standing radio waves
until I read Clem
Small's column this
month. Now, I don't
know what the heck
they are!"*

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Prehistoric Radio!

If you've been following the "Below 500 kHz" column, you know that natural phenomena right here on earth have been producing, transmitting, and receiving radio signals since time began. Lightning bolts, and some other mighty reactions in nature, produce great amounts of electromagnetic radiation in the light, heat, and the radio portions of the electromagnetic-wave spectrum. Lightning discharges from tropical storms in particular are continually producing wide-band radio waves that propagate worldwide. You receive these signals as bothersome static noise on the LF, MF, and on HF bands.

Weak-signal operators who do moon-bounce work are only too well acquainted with the radio signals which our own sun transmits. These noisy signals can totally mask over moon-bounce signals when the sun and moon are both in the same direction from moon-bouncer's antenna. Radio waves known as "cosmic noise" are continually bombarding our antennas with radio signals generated by natural reactions occurring in galactic space. As a matter of fact, the discovery that the source of this particular radio noise lay outside our solar system marked the beginning of radio astronomy. In radio astronomy, naturally occurring radio signals from space are studied in an attempt to learn more about the cosmos.

OK, so there were radio signals before we were around to know about it, but what about the reception of those waves? Who received those signals? No person received them, but they were received by every naturally-occurring conductor to which they propagated. And, once trees evolved, they provided natural, grounded-vertical Marconi antennas to receive these waves.

Well, but where was the receiver for those antennas? The resistance of the tree's "body" was the "receiver." This resistance dissipated much of the received energy as heat rather than as sound, like the loudspeaker does in our HF receivers.

Of course, natural transmission and reception still goes on today. Have you asked the trees near your home if they have received

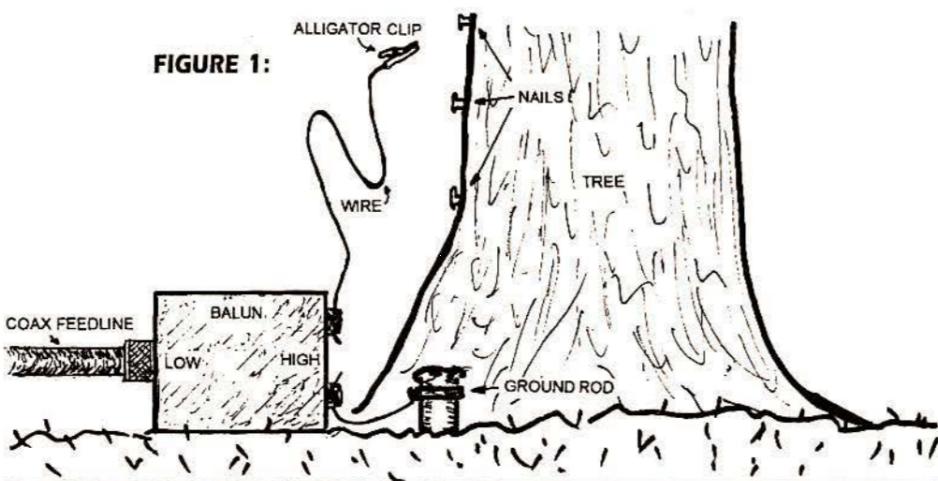


FIGURE 1: Connecting a feedline to a tree antenna. Nail small, short, thin nails into the tree about every two or three feet, up to 10 or 15 feet high. Connect the clip to the various nails until best results are achieved. The balun is a 4:1 ratio or higher, high side to the tree.

any RF signals lately? I have. And the trees which I asked told me that they receive lots of signals—and I haven't gone off my rocker! They receive lightning-generated signals just as they have since time immemorial, and they also receive the signals which man puts onto the airwaves today.

How did I ask the trees? It's simple. I just connected a feedline to a tree, and connected the line to my receiver. I received a multitude of signals across the LF, MF, and HF bands. If I had tried other bands I would have, no doubt, received signals on those bands, too. As a matter of fact, a tall, live tree makes a decent LF-MF-HF antenna.

■ Tree-Antennas Throughout Radio's History

Old time radio expert Squires reported using trees as receiving aerials for distances of 50 kilometers. His method was to hammer a nail into the tree a few yards above the ground, and connect the receiver's antenna input connectors to the nail and to a ground.

Texanna Loomis, daughter of wireless communication pioneer Mahlon Loomis, says in her *Radio Theory and Operating* that "It has been found that a tree can be used for a receiving antenna, preferably an oak, by at-

taching a lead-in wire to the trunk of the tree."

Another old-time radio expert named Morecroft felt that reception came from the lead-in wire, rather than the tree itself. In my own tests I can't agree with Morecroft, because my lead-in was shielded, grounded coax, the attachment connectors to the tree were short, and the antenna performed much more like a long antenna than a short stub.

In more recent times there have also been reports of tree antennas. Cohen, in the April 1996 issue of *73 Magazine*, reports using a tree antenna on VHF and UHF with "mediocre-to-good results," but no acceptable results for lower bands. Perhaps his use of trees only 20 feet tall limited their performance on lower bands.

Also in *73* (May 1990), JA6HW and JA6AUI report using a 12 foot high tree for both transmitting and receiving on the 10 meter band with good results. Their article also says that hams used live-tree antennas in the 1930's, as did the U.S. Forces in Vietnam. In *Monitoring Times*, April 1989, Dr. Kosta reports that trees "frequently work better than conventional antennas" for television reception. In the September 1990 issue of *Monitoring Times* yours truly reports good results with a tall maple tree on LF through HF.

B1—Battery, 9 VDC, type 2U6
or equiv.
M1—Meter, 0-1-mA DC

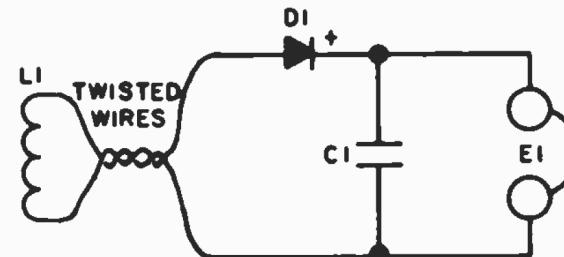


56 Simple AM Mod. Monitor

This simple modulation monitor for AM ham or CB transmitters requires no connection to the transmitter. Just position the loop near the final tank or antenna matching coil until the signal is heard in the headphones.

PARTS LIST FOR SIMPLE AM MOD. MONITOR

C1—100-pF disc capacitor
D1—1N914 diode
E1—Magnetic headphone, 2000 ohms or better
L1—Coil, 3 turns on 1½-in. dia. form, use any thin gauge wire



THE LUCIFER REBELLION

LUCIFER was a brilliant primary Lanonandek Son of Nebadon. He had experienced service in many systems, had been a high counselor of his group, and was distinguished for wisdom, sagacity, and efficiency. Lucifer was number 37 of his order, and when commissioned by the Melchizedeks, he was designated as one of the one hundred most able and brilliant personalities in more than seven hundred thousand of his kind. From such a magnificent beginning, through evil and error, he embraced sin and now is numbered as one of three System Sovereigns in Nebadon who have succumbed to the urge of self and surrendered to the sophistry of spurious personal liberty—rejection of universe allegiance and disregard of fraternal obligations, blindness to cosmic relationships.

In the universe of Nebadon, the domain of Christ Michael, there are ten thousand systems of inhabited worlds. In all the history of Lanonandek Sons, in all their work throughout these thousands of systems and at the universe headquarters, only three System Sovereigns have ever been found in contempt of the government of the Creator Son.

1. THE LEADERS OF REBELLION

Lucifer was not an ascendant being; he was a created Son of the local universe, and of him it was said: "You were perfect in all your ways from the day you were created till unrighteousness was found in you." Many times had he been in counsel with the Most Highs of Edentia. And Lucifer reigned "upon the holy mountain of God," the administrative mount of Jerusem, for he was the chief executive of a great system of 607 inhabited worlds.

Lucifer was a magnificent being, a brilliant personality; he stood next to the Most High Fathers of the constellations in the direct line of universe authority. Notwithstanding Lucifer's transgression, subordinate intelligences refrained from showing him disrespect and disdain prior to Michael's bestowal on Urantia. Even the archangel of Michael, at the time of Moses' resurrection, "did not bring against him an accusing judgment but simply said, 'the Judge rebuke you.' " Judgment in such matters belongs to the Ancients of Days, the rulers of the superuniverse.

Lucifer is now the fallen and deposed Sovereign of Satania. Self-contemplation is most disastrous, even to the exalted personalities of the celestial world. Of Lucifer it was said: "Your heart was lifted up because of your beauty; you corrupted your wisdom because of your brightness." Your olden prophet saw his sad estate when he wrote: "How are you fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How are you cast down, you who dared to confuse the worlds!"

Very little was heard of Lucifer on Urantia owing to the fact that he assigned his first lieutenant, Satan, to advocate his cause on your planet. Satan was a member of the same primary group of Lanonandeks but had never functioned as a System Sovereign; he entered fully into the Lucifer insurrection. The "devil" is none other than Caligastia, the deposed Planetary Prince of



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Abaddon was the chief of the staff of Caligastia. He followed his master into rebellion and has ever since acted as chief executive of the Urantia rebels. Beelzebub was the leader of the disloyal midway creatures who allied themselves with the forces of the traitorous Caligastia.

The dragon eventually became the symbolic representation of all these evil personages. Upon the triumph of Michael, "Gabriel came down from Salvington and bound the dragon (all the rebel leaders) for an age." Of the Jerusem seraphic rebels it is written: "And the angels who kept not their first estate but left their own habitation, he has reserved in sure chains of darkness to the judgment of the great day."

2. THE CAUSES OF REBELLION

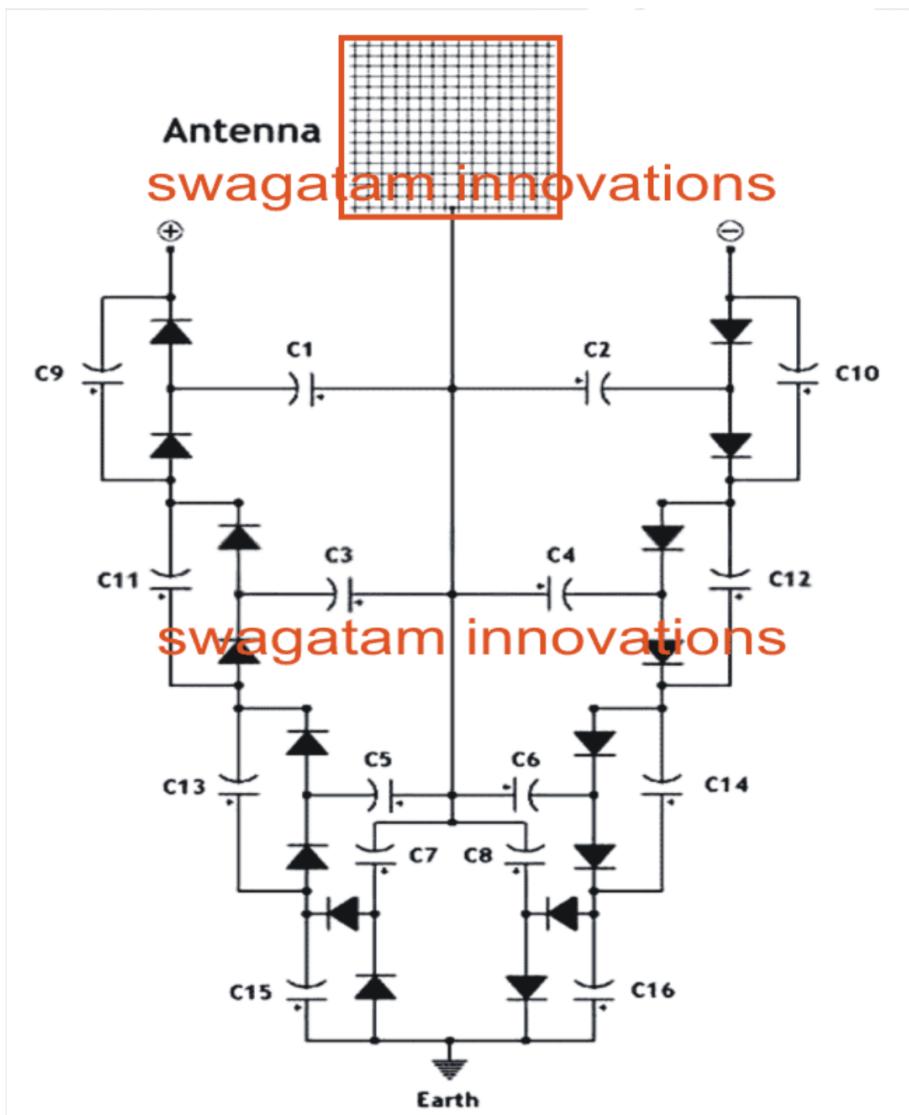
Lucifer and his first assistant, Satan, had reigned on Jerusem for more than five hundred thousand years when in their hearts they began to array themselves against the Universal Father and his then vicegerent Son, Michael.

There were no peculiar or special conditions in the system of Satania which suggested or favored rebellion. It is our belief that the idea took origin and form in Lucifer's mind, and that he might have instigated such a rebellion no matter where he might have been stationed. Lucifer first announced his plans to Satan, but it required several months to corrupt the mind of his able and brilliant associate. However, when once converted to the rebel theories, he became a bold and earnest advocate of "self-assertion and liberty."

No one ever suggested rebellion to Lucifer. The idea of self-assertion in opposition to the will of Michael and to the plans of the Universal Father, as they are represented in Michael, had its origin in his own mind. His relations with the Creator Son had been intimate and always cordial. At no time prior to the exaltation of his own mind did Lucifer openly express dissatisfaction about the universe administration. Notwithstanding his silence, for more than one hundred years of standard time the Union of Days on Salvington had been reflectivating to Uversa that all was not at peace in Lucifer's mind. This information was also communicated to the Creator Son and the Constellation Fathers of Norlatiadek.

Throughout this period Lucifer became increasingly critical of the entire plan of universe administration but always professed wholehearted loyalty to the Supreme Rulers. His first outspoken disloyalty was manifested on the occasion of a visit of Gabriel to Jerusem just a few days before the open proclamation of the Lucifer Declaration of Liberty. Gabriel was so profoundly impressed with the certainty of the impending outbreak that he went direct to Edentia to confer with the Constellation Fathers regarding the measures to be employed in case of open rebellion.

Circuit Diagram



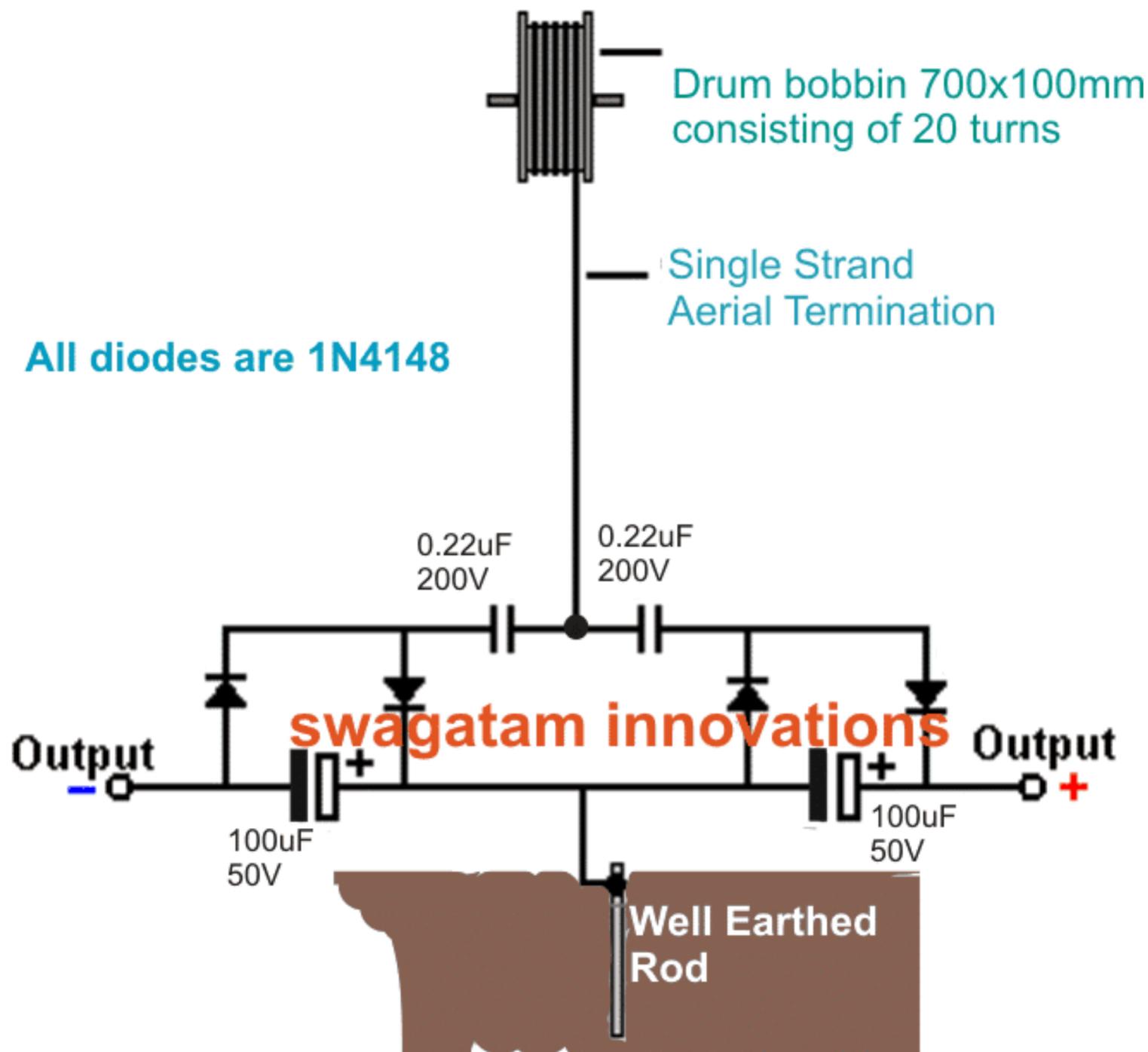
Parts List

All Diodes are 1N4148

C1---C8 = 0.22uF/100V mylar

C9---C16 = 33uF/25V electrolytic

Improving the Free Energy Device



AERIAL CONNECTION

EARTH
WIRE

@truesearch read the links i posted . capable of charging a 12 volt battery . He has build a BIG Board of these. Check it out."quote:**This arrangement provides serious power, enough to cause injury to, or kill a careless human.** With two modules, it will light an LED very brightly, driving it to 2.6 volts. If the LED is removed, then the voltage climbs to about twenty volts and is easily sufficient to charge a 12V battery or battery bank although that takes time. With twenty modules as 12V battery can be charged over night. It is estimated that with two hundred modules, the power would be sufficient to power a household although that has not yet been done. It should be borne in mind that each module is easy and cheap to make, so arranging for a stack of them where additional modules can be added at a later date for more power, is an ideal arrangement.

Using Fast Recovery Diodes

In order to generate more electricity, it is possible by stepping up with more diodes. To make it work properly, the type of diodes and the construction of antenna play a crucial role.

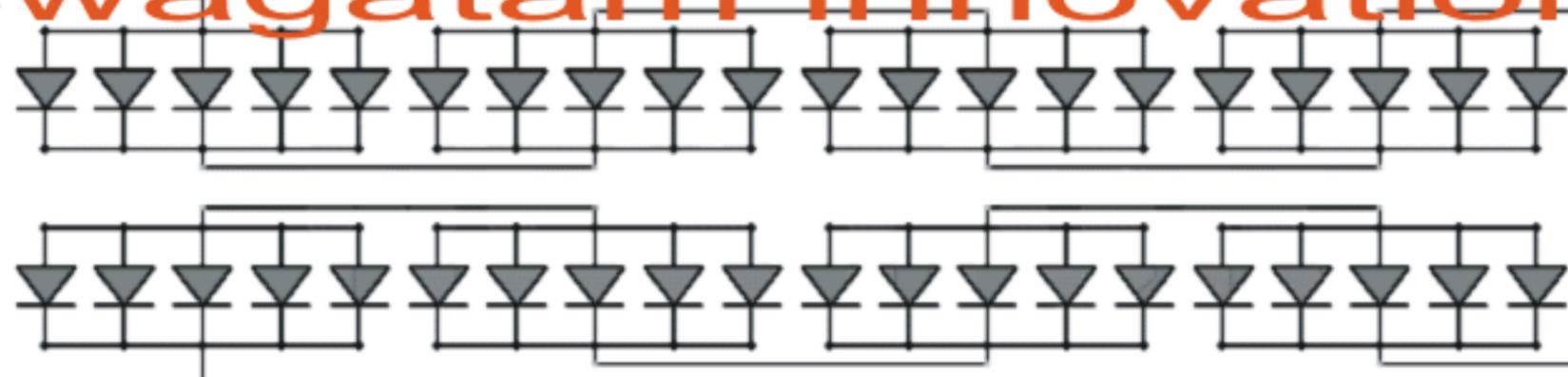
To begin with this process, let us first start setting up the antenna. In order to set an antenna properly, there are some key issues to consider.

An antenna should be made of Ferrite and a height of 30 inch rod is an ideal option to setup the antenna for receiving radio waves.

In regard to diodes, the Geranium the lowest loss diodes and a low breakdown junction voltage of ~ 0.2 - 0.4 Volts is ideal, in case you are unable to find the you may use the regular 1N4148, would just work.

A radio wave gets intercepted in areas with higher concentration and traffic congestion. In this kind of situation it is seen that each diode can pull around 30mV.

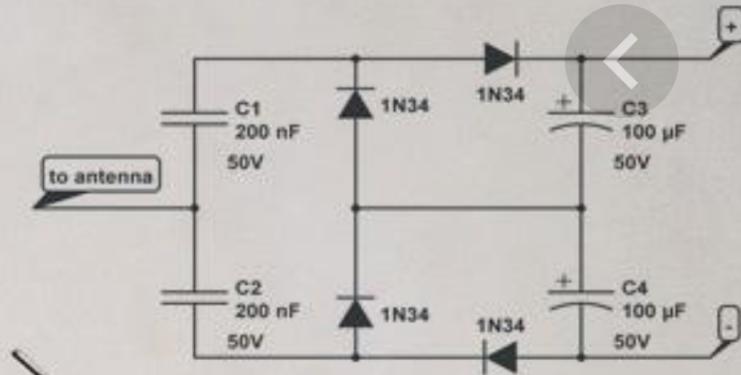
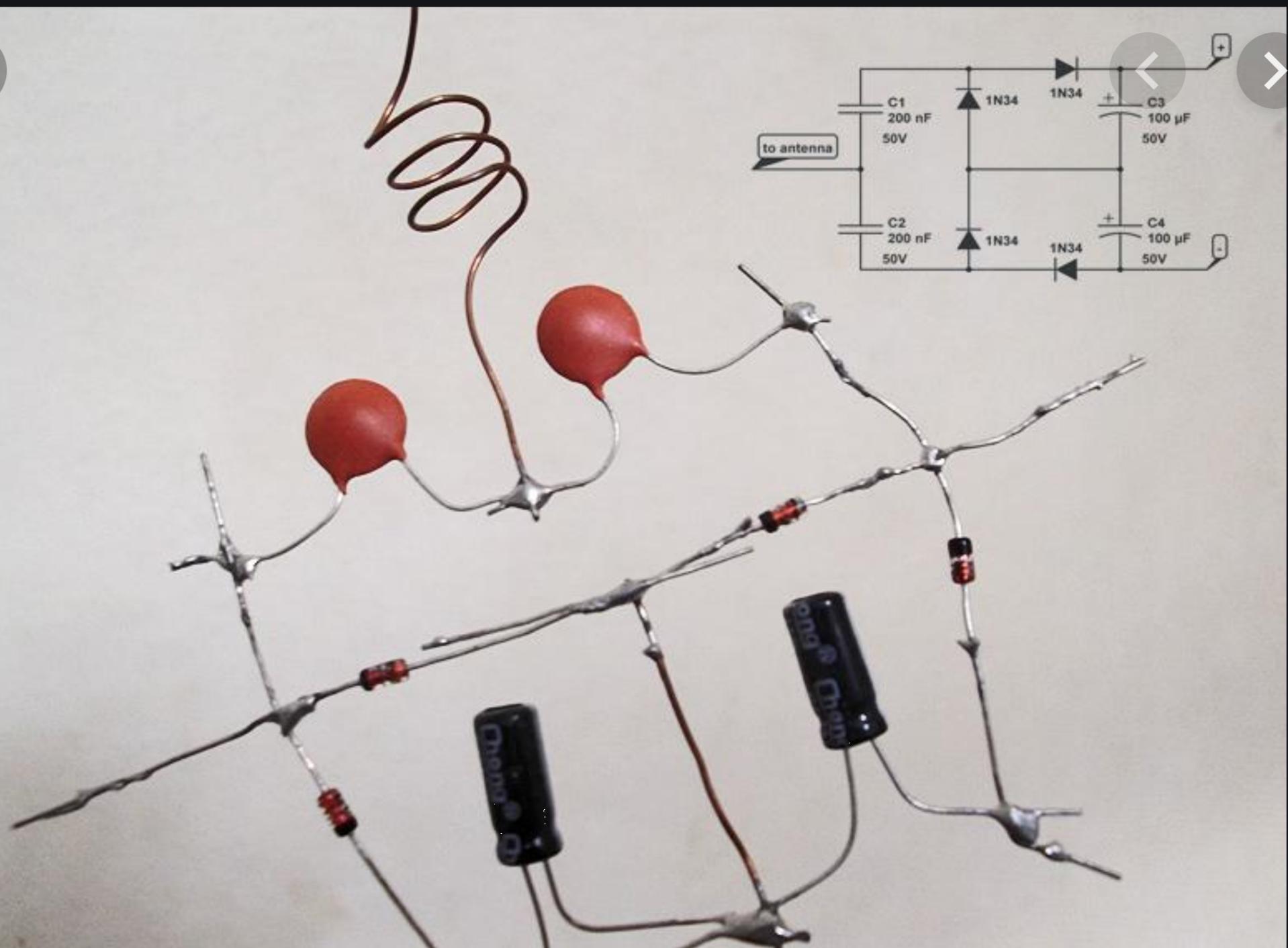
swagatam innovations



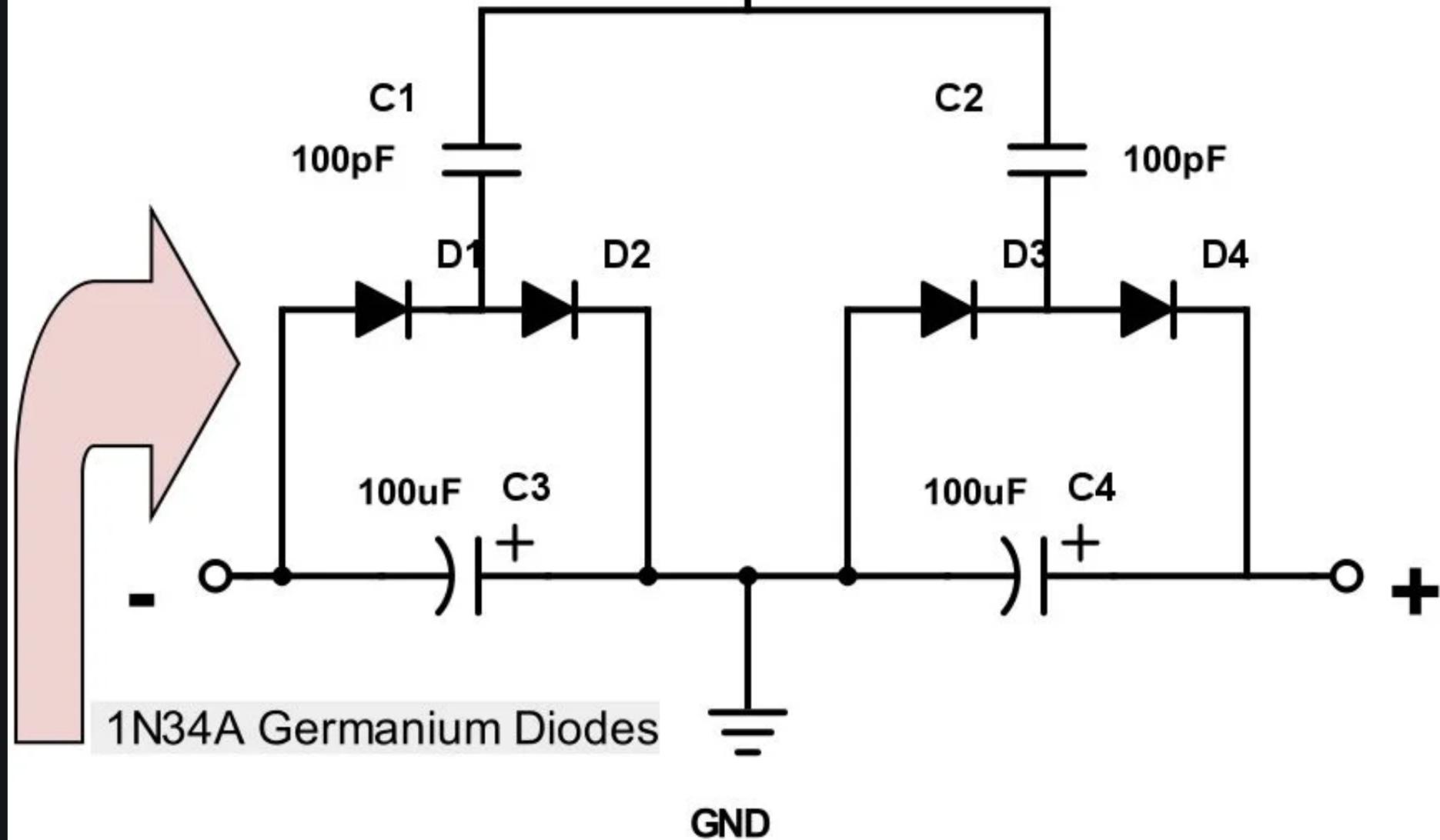
Power out
to Boost
Circuit

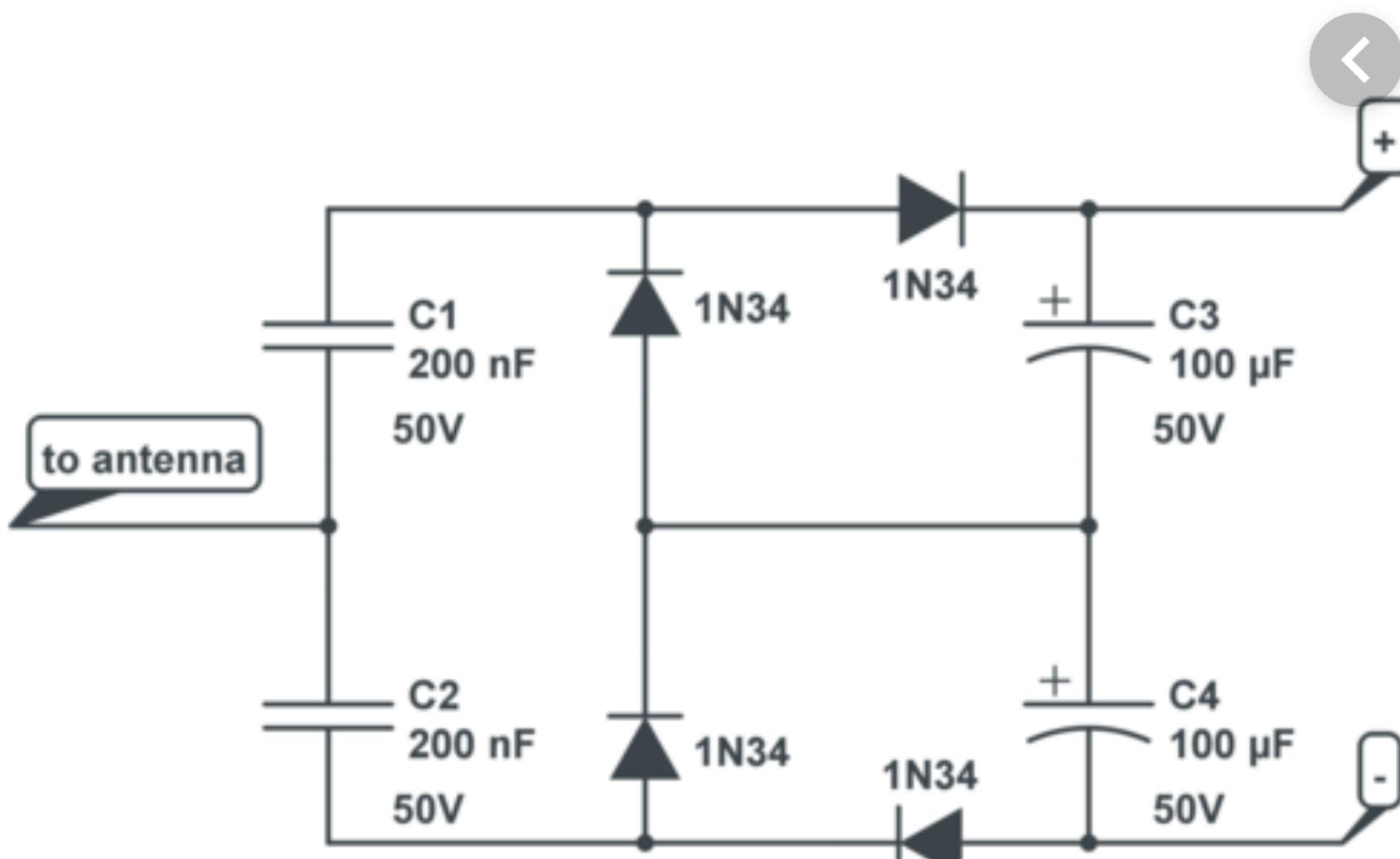
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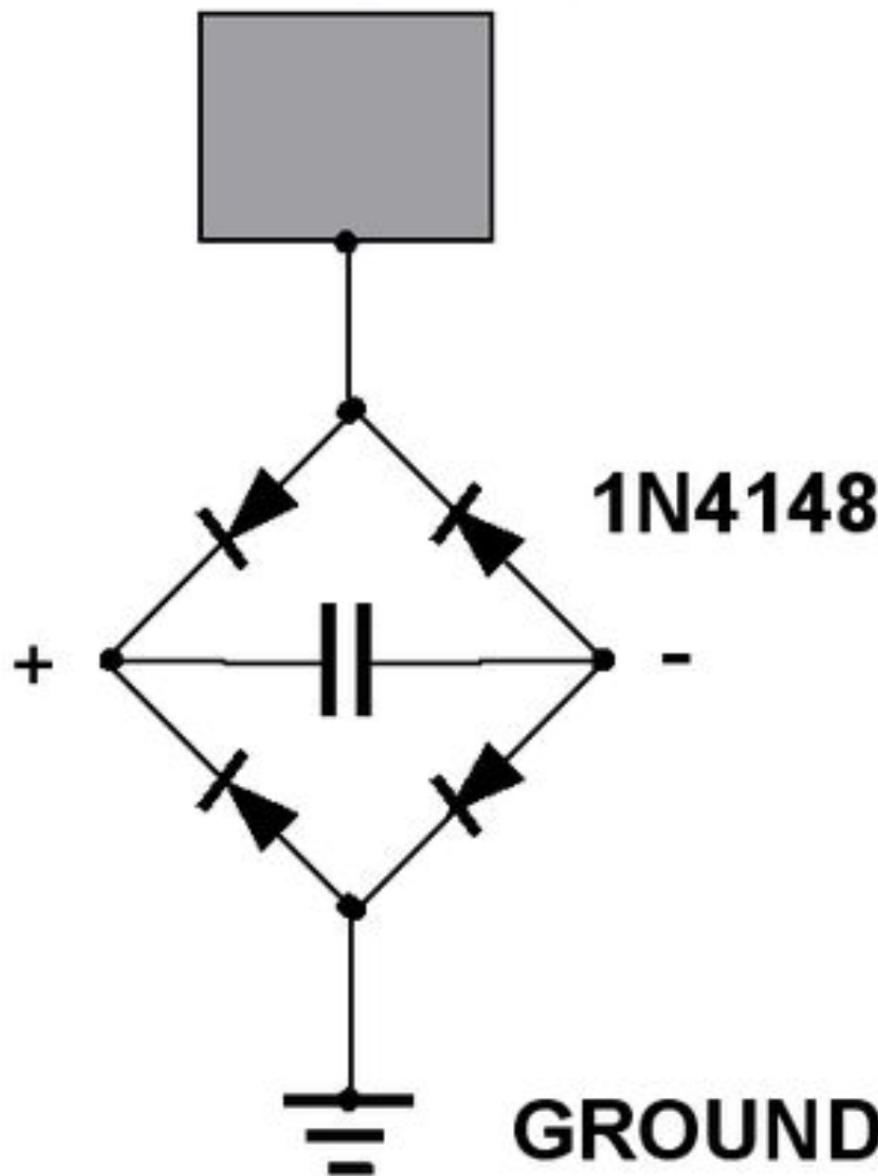
ANT1

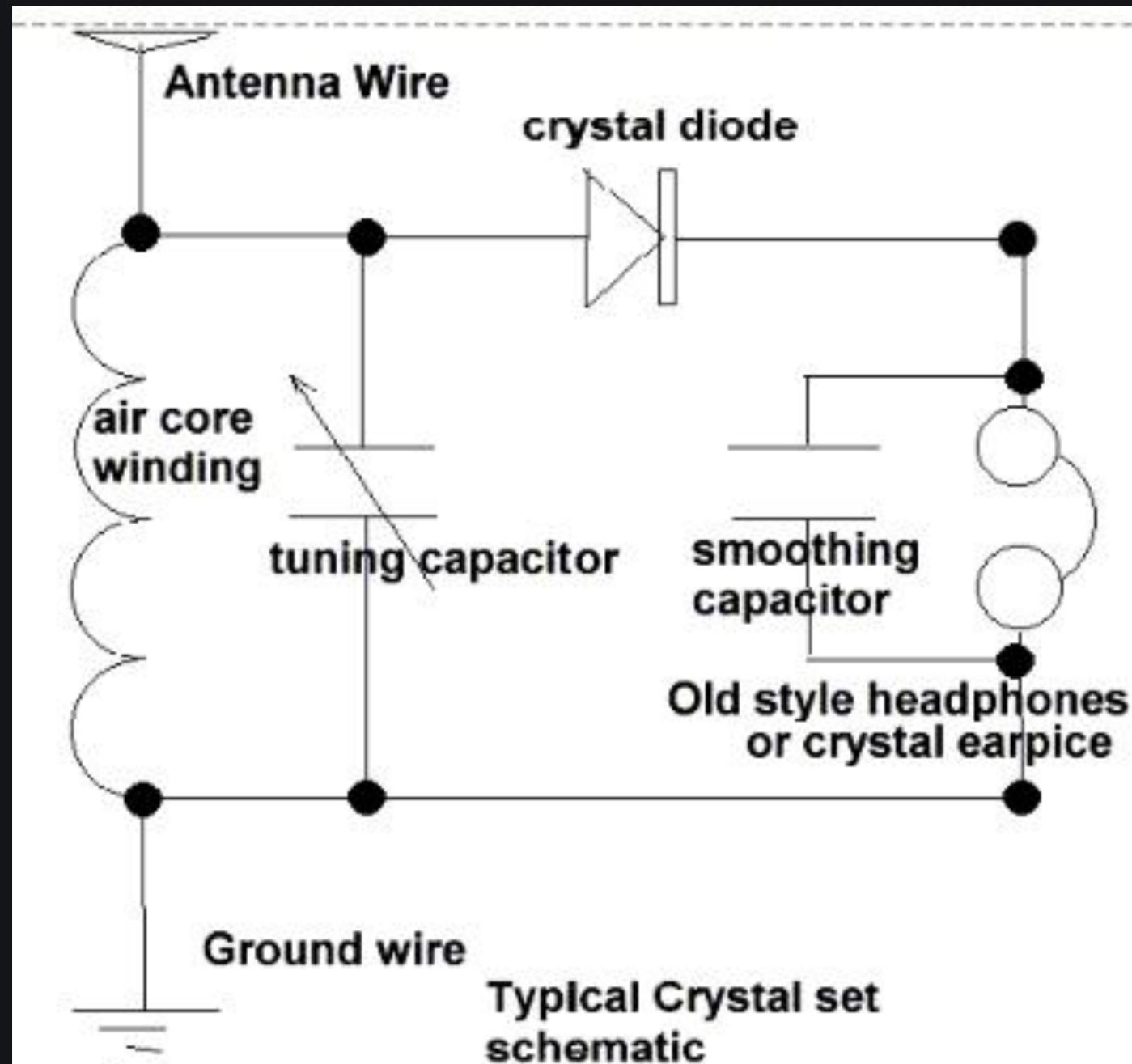


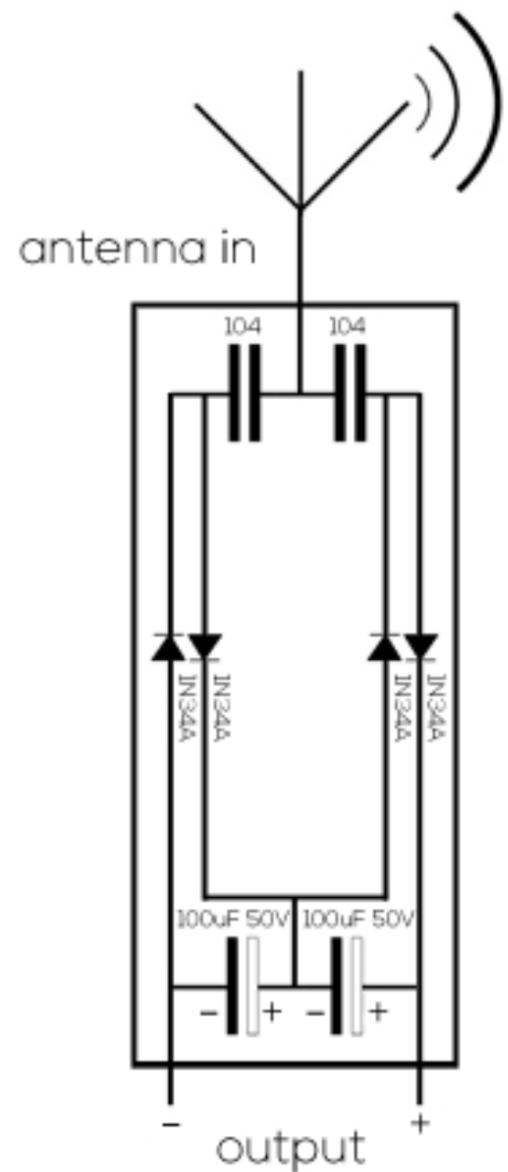


Tesla Free Energy
Bunk Carl

Aluminium plate (foil)







RF to DC

Circuit Diagram (simplified)

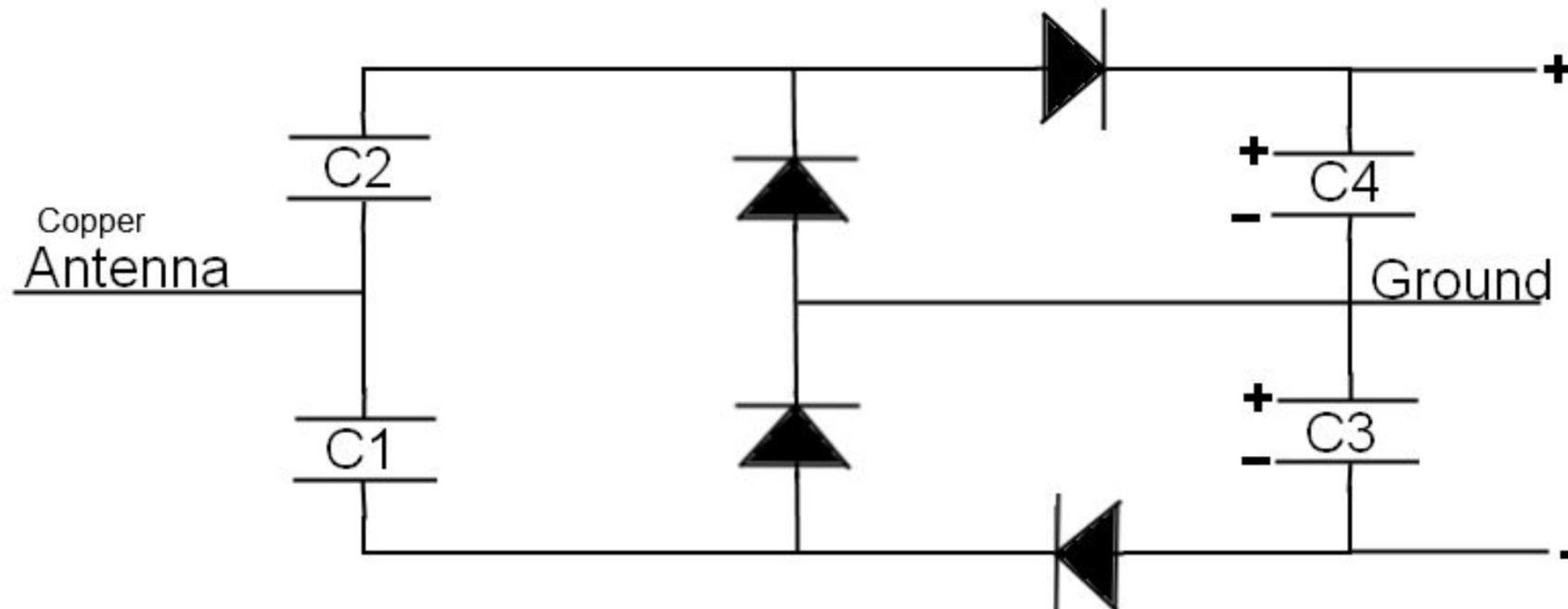
Component list:

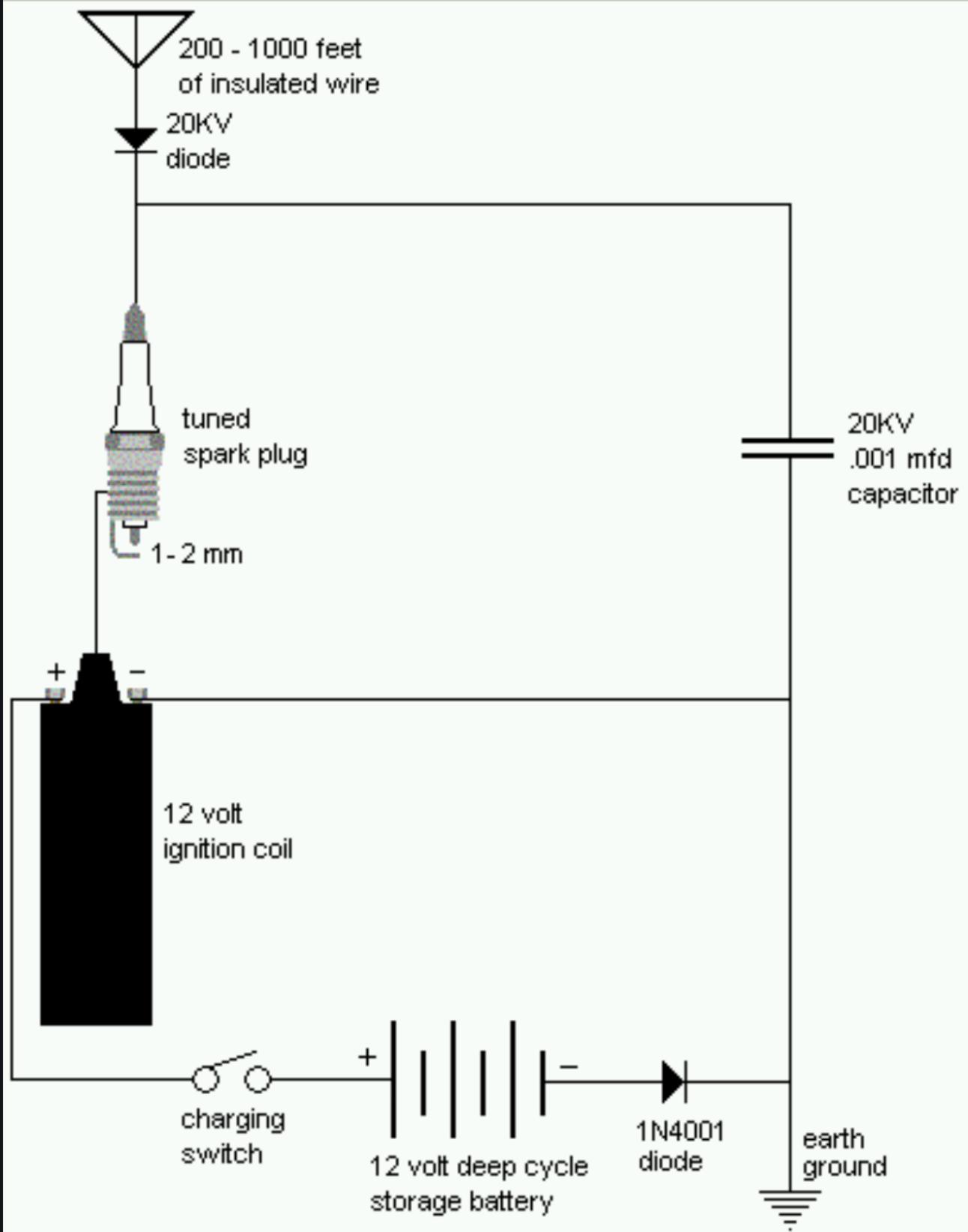
- (2) Ceramic Capacitors (104)
- (4) Germanium Diodes (IN34A)
- (2) Electrolytic Capacitors (100uF 50V)

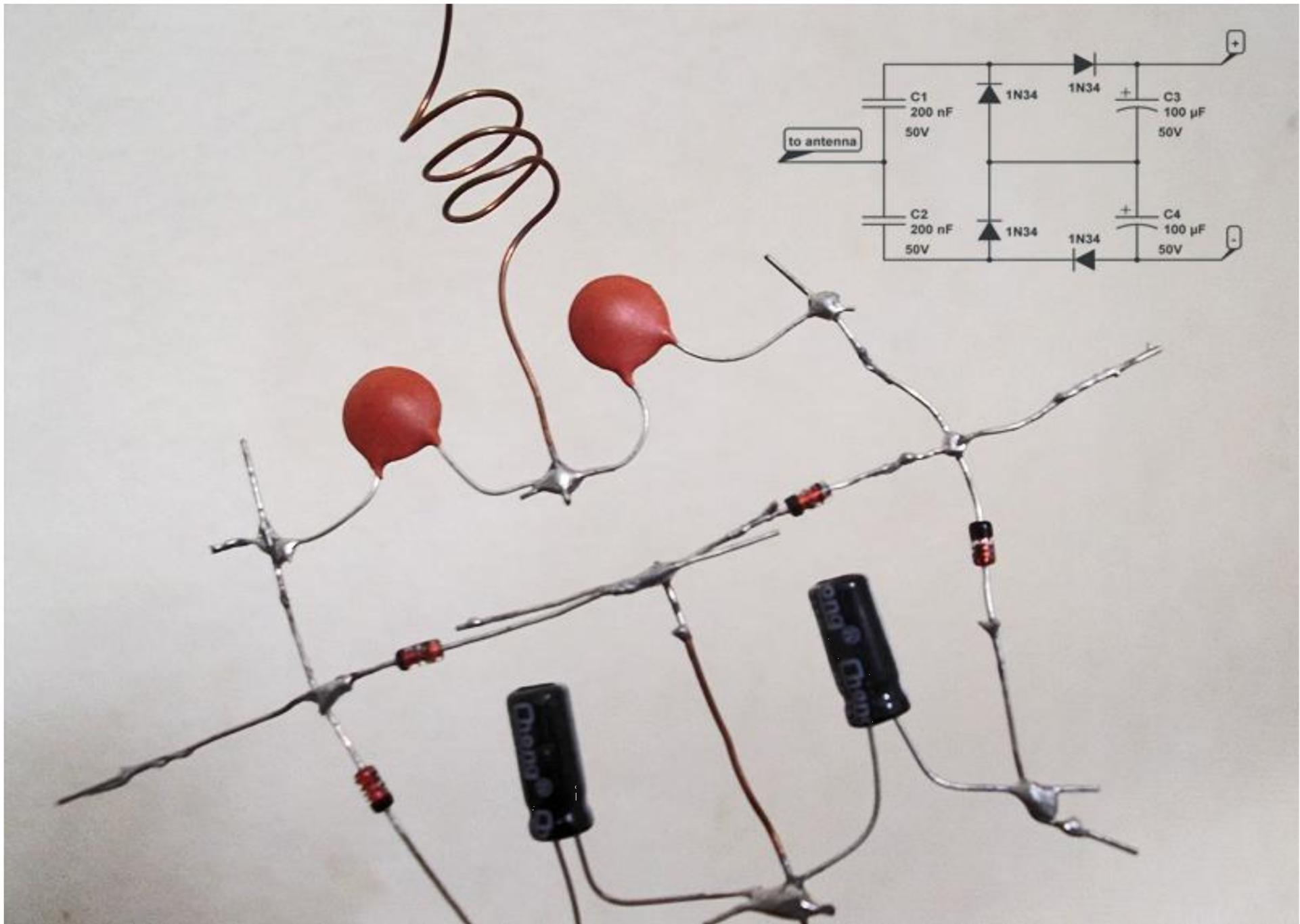
Copyright 2016. Drew Paul Designs. All rights reserved.

Tesla Generator - Ambient Power Harversting Circuit

4 - Germanium Diodes (1N34)
2 - 100 μ F 50v Electrolytic Capacitors
2 - 0.2 μ F 50v Ceramic Capacitors







| 199 Comments | Share | Save | Hide | Report

89% Upvoted

Connect the center of the two 100uF capacitors to earth and it should harvest more

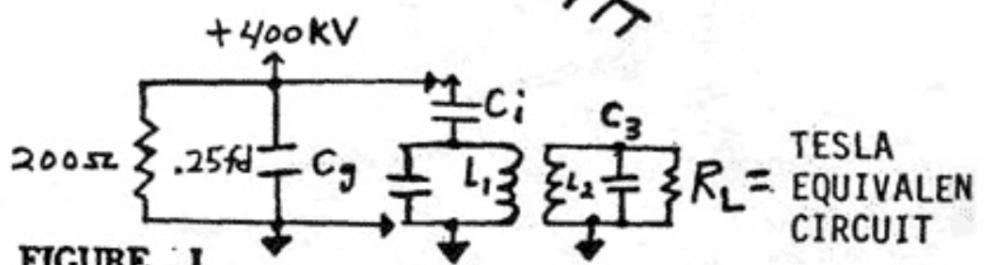
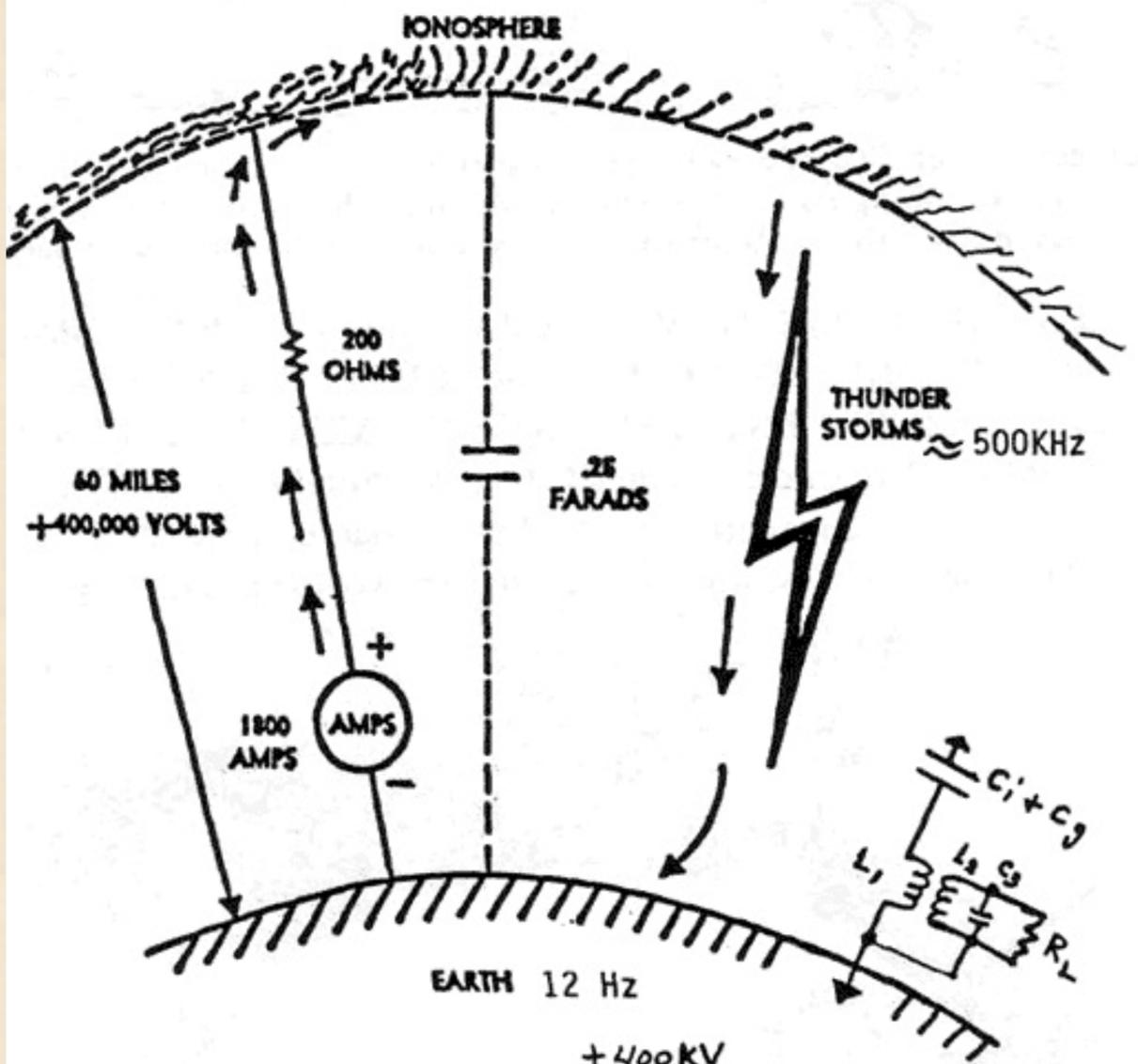
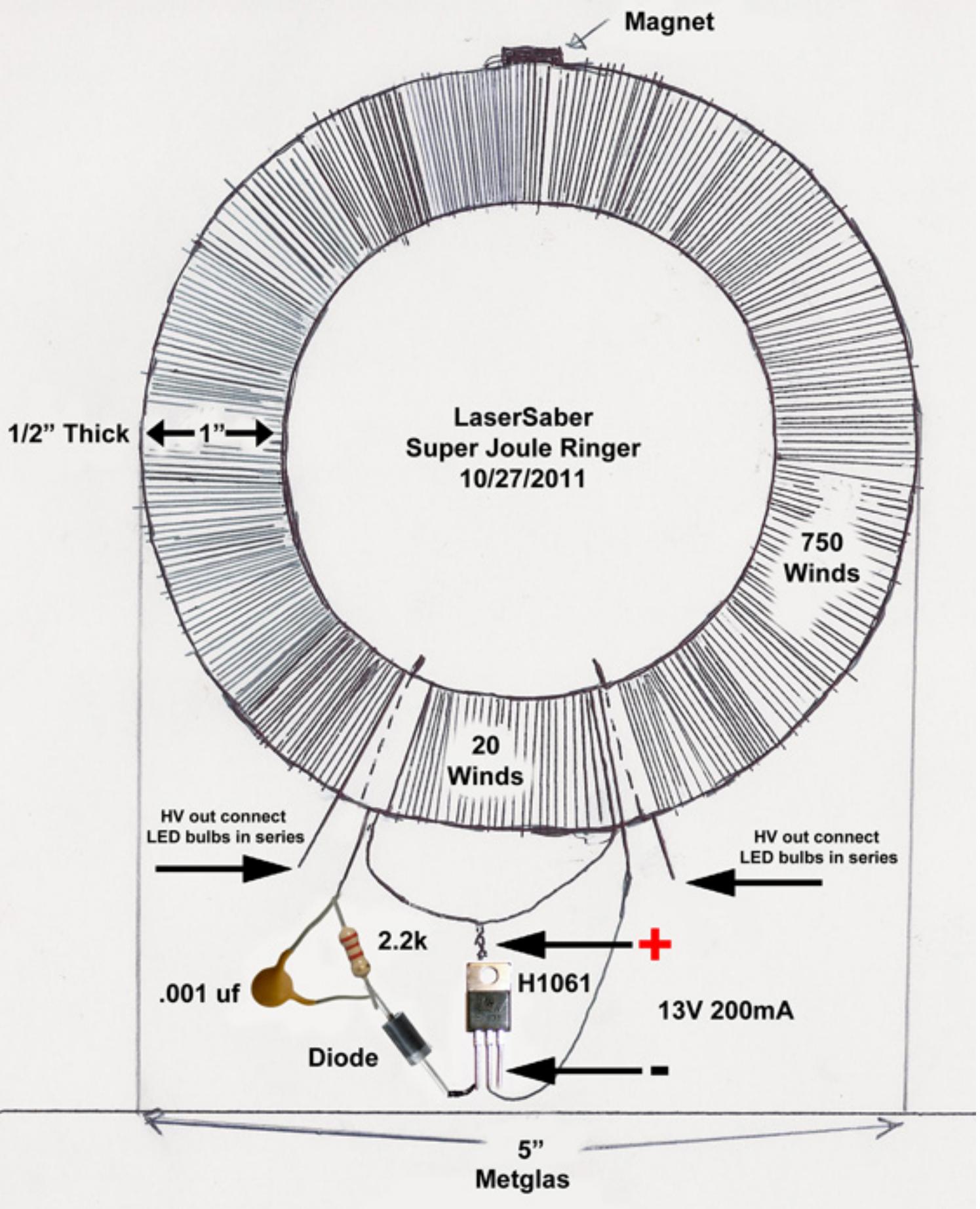
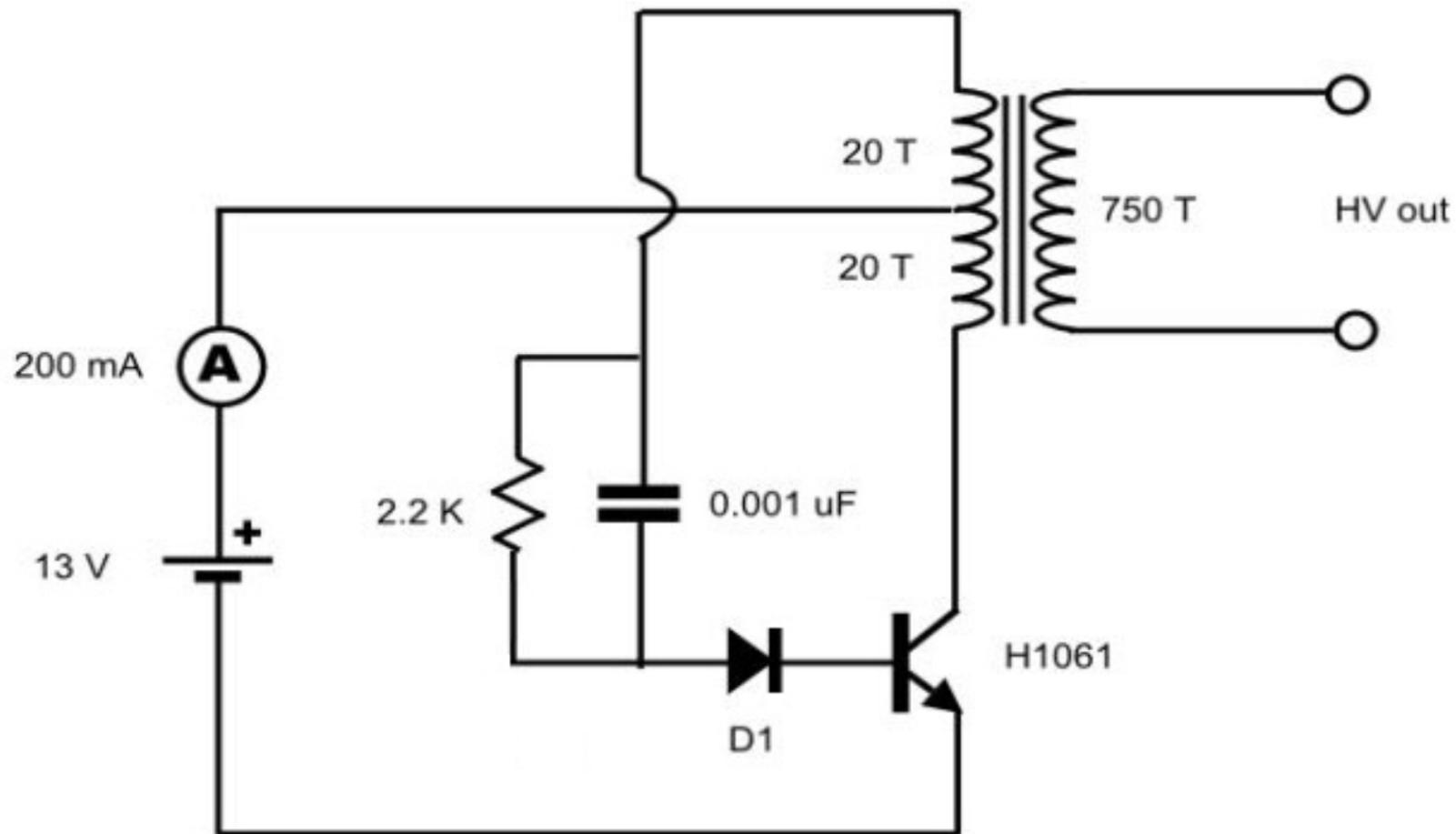


FIGURE I
Equivalent circuit of earth's electrostatic voltage field.

TESLA SYSTEM

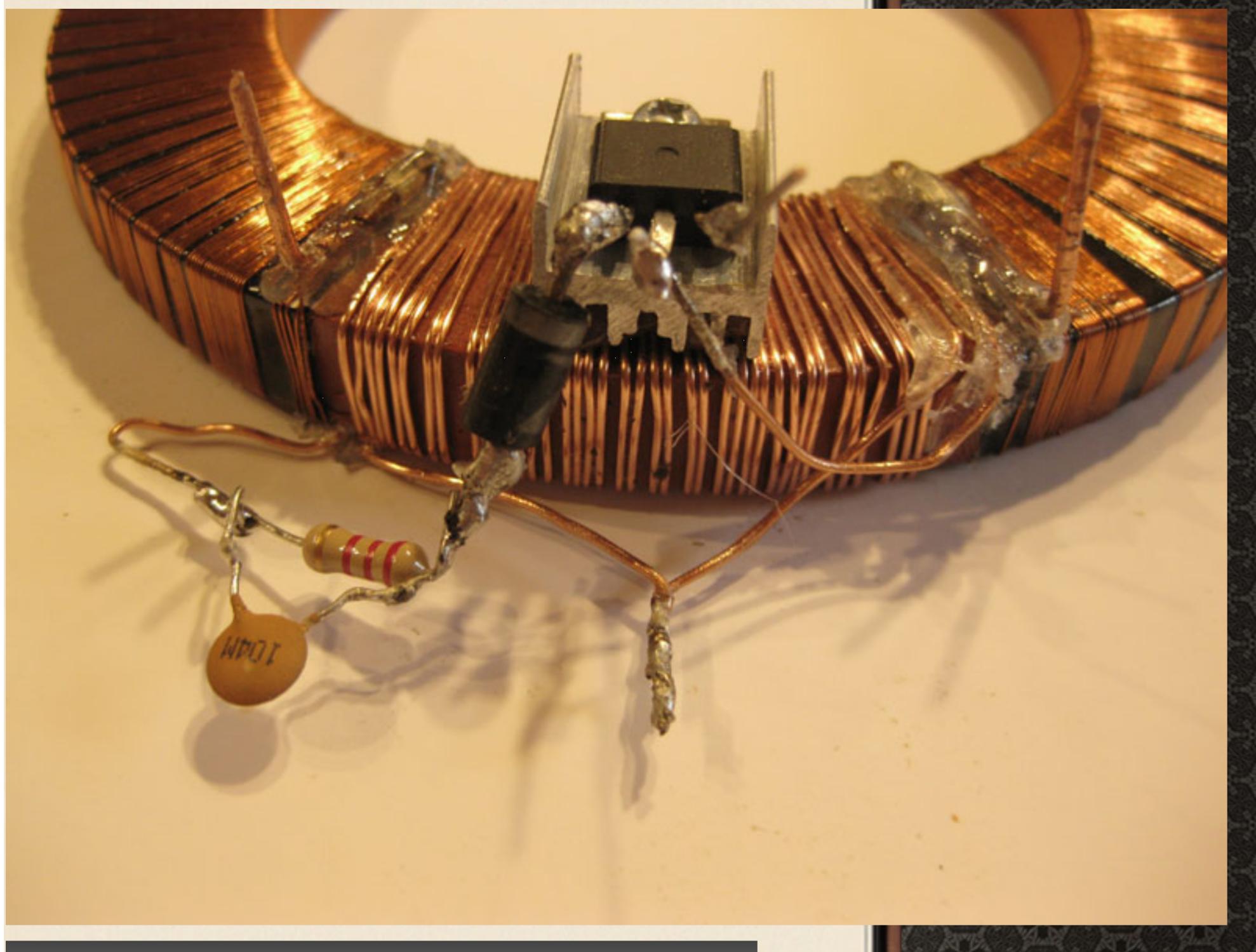


LaserSaber circuit

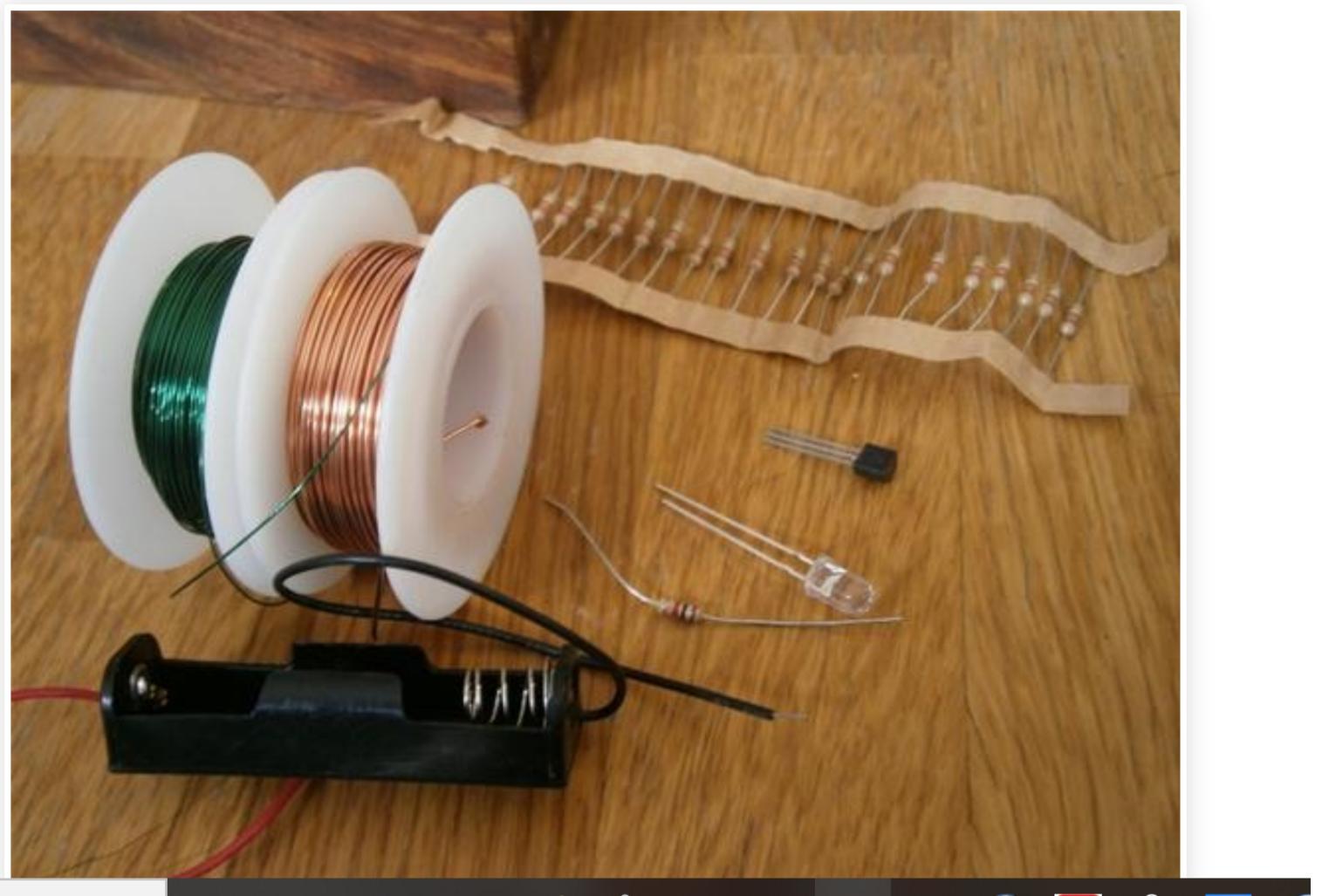






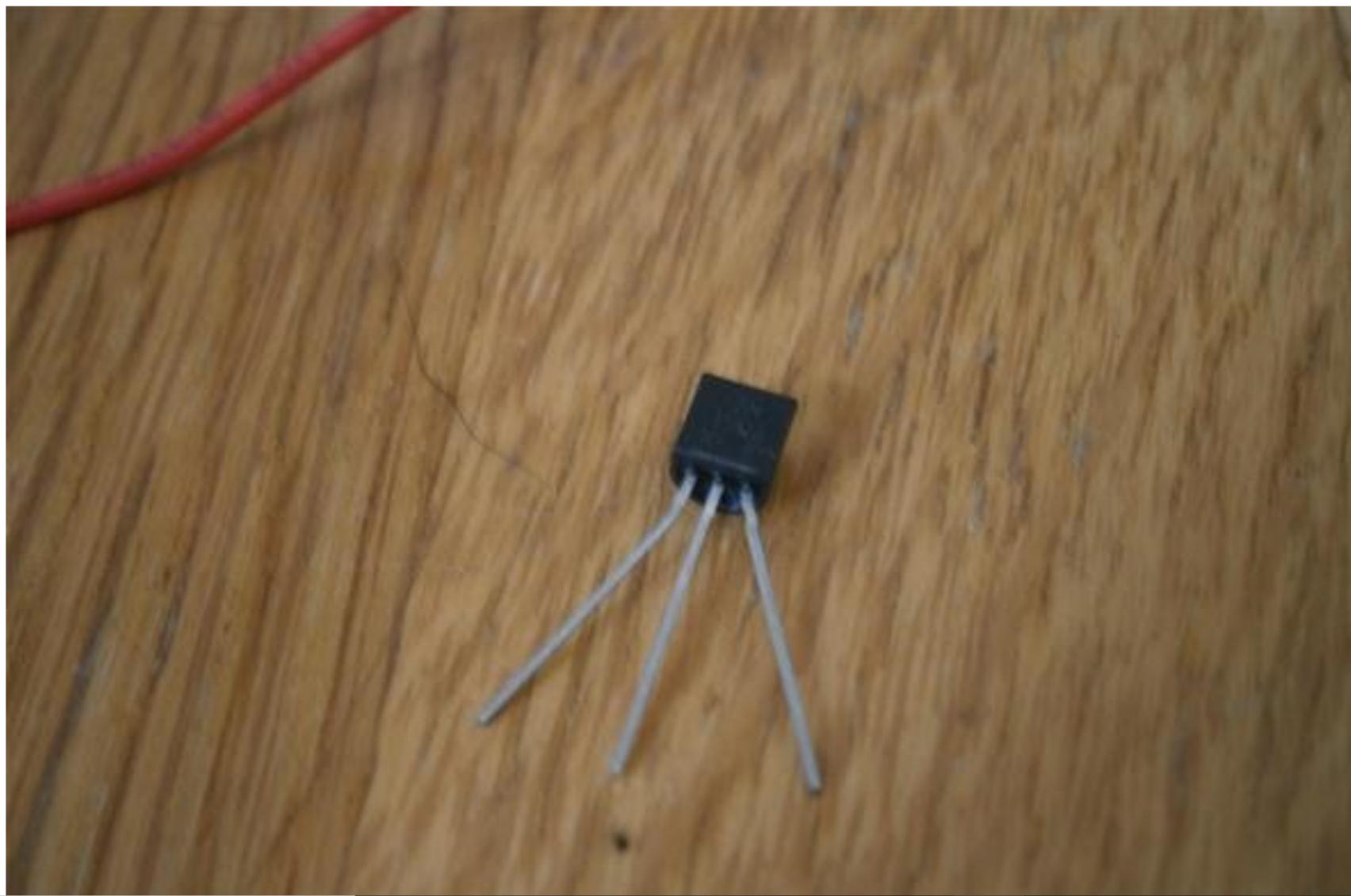


- LED
- 1k resistor
- 2n904 transistor
- Thin magnet wire
- Solder
- Soldering iron
- Battery clip
- Ferrite core
- Dead battery

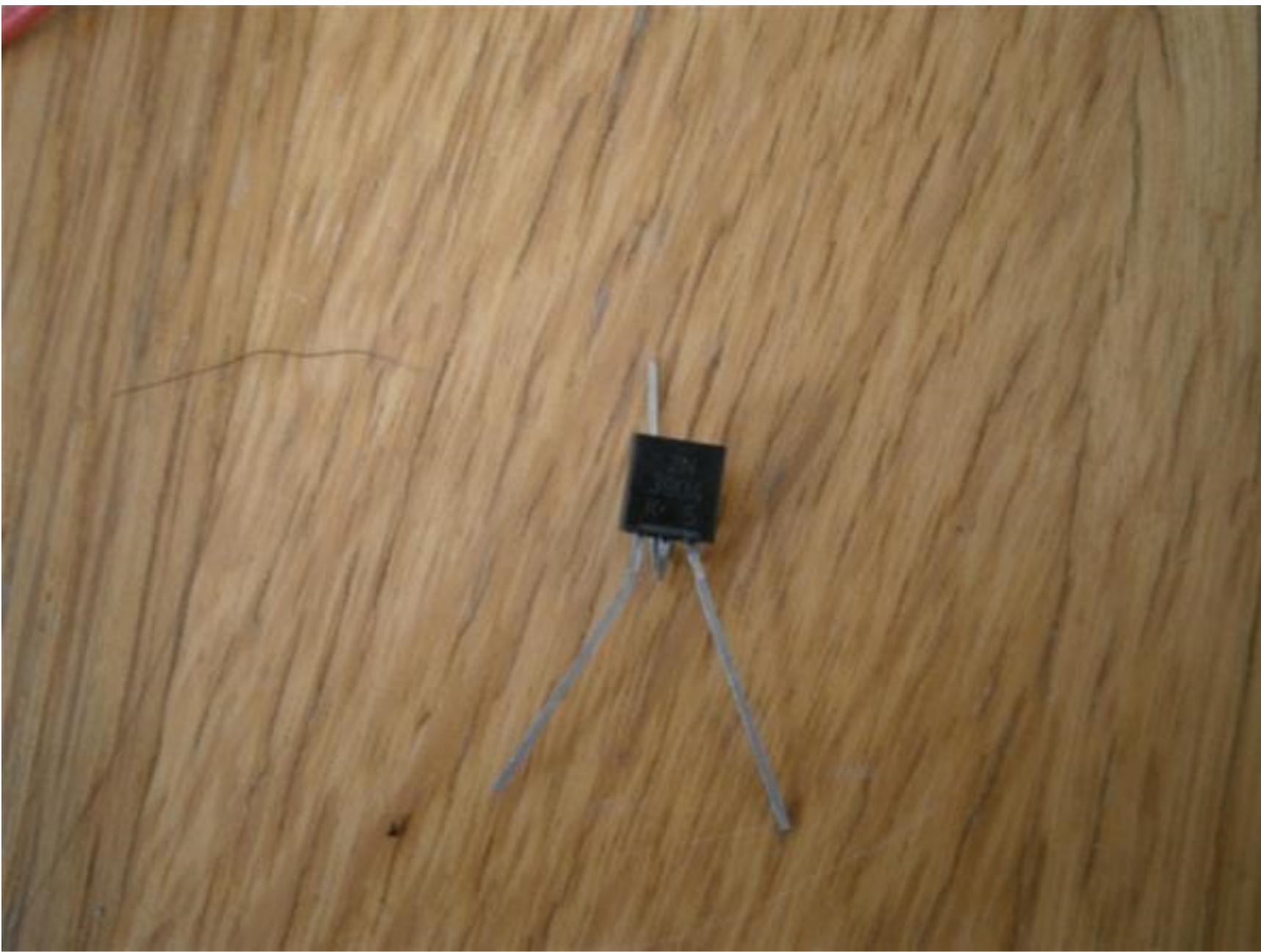


Prepare the Transistor

Lay the transistor on a table with the flat side facing up. Spread the pins of the transistor for easy soldering.



Bend the middle pin back and up behind the black plastic case of the transistor.

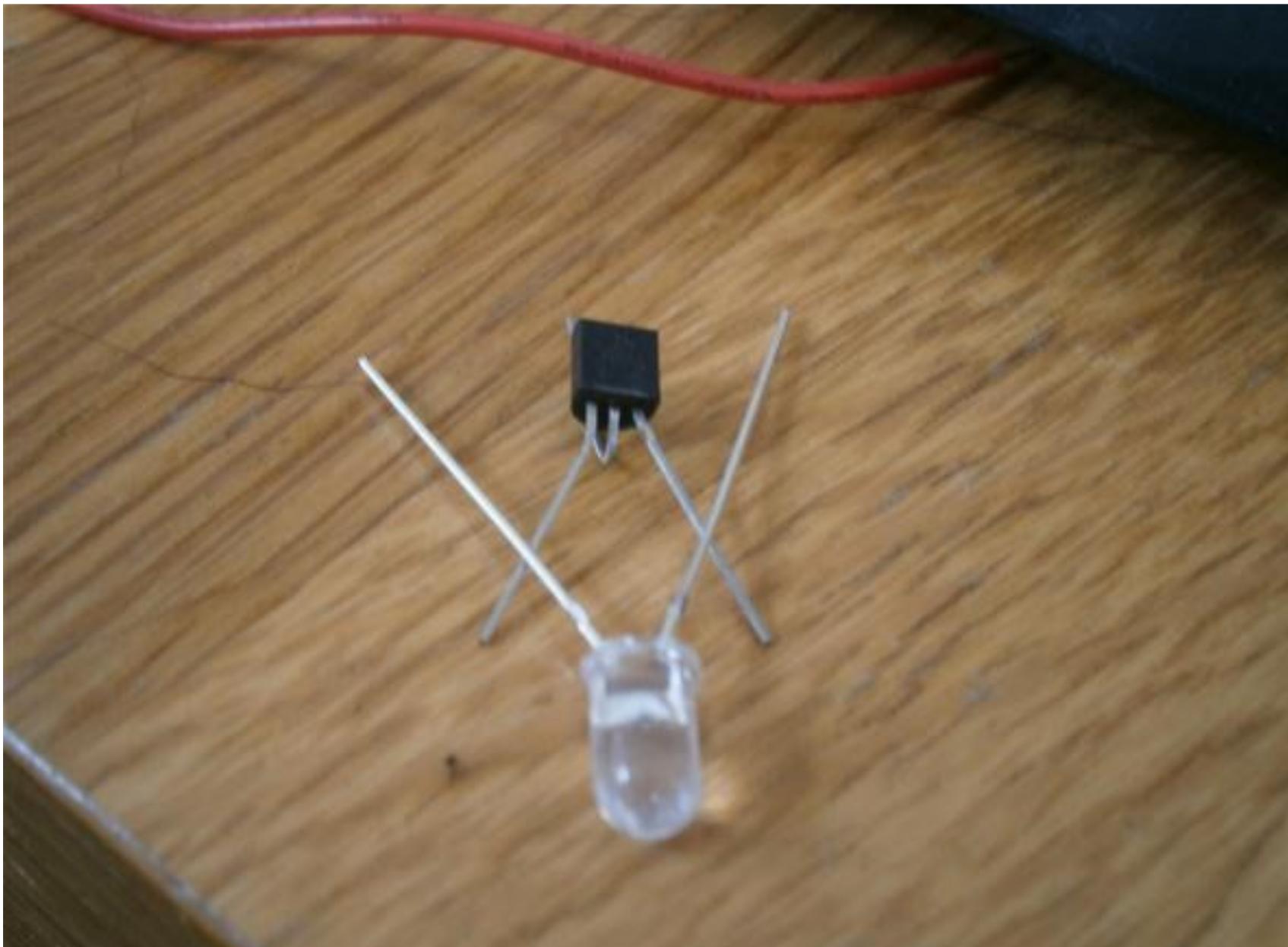


Place the LED

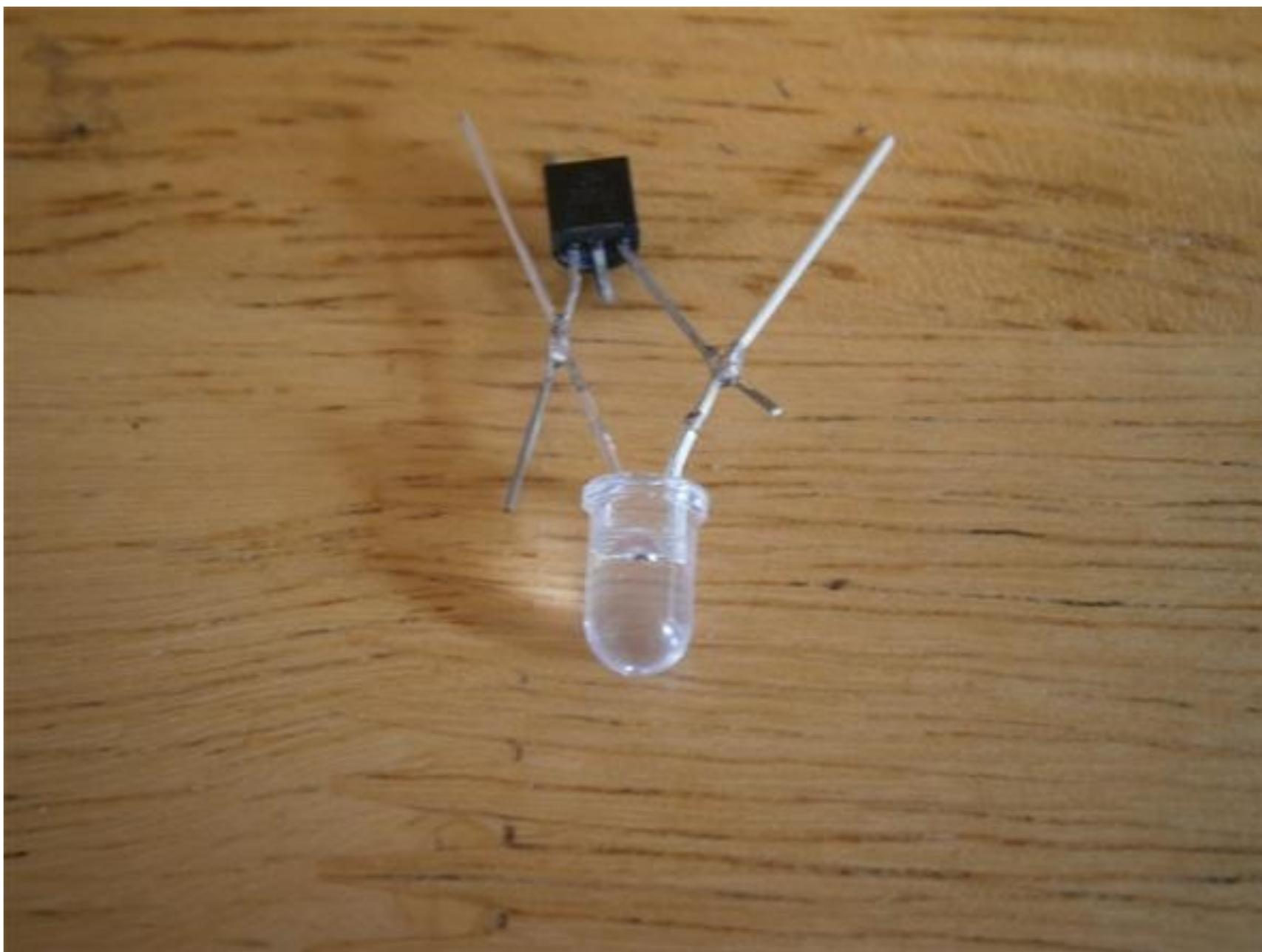
The LED is a polarized component. This means it will only work when it is facing the right way in our circuit. The positive lead of the LED is usually longer. Below, the positive lead is on the left, the shorter negative lead is on the right.



Place the LED on the transistor as shown below, with the positive side facing to the right.



Now, solder the LED to the transistor.



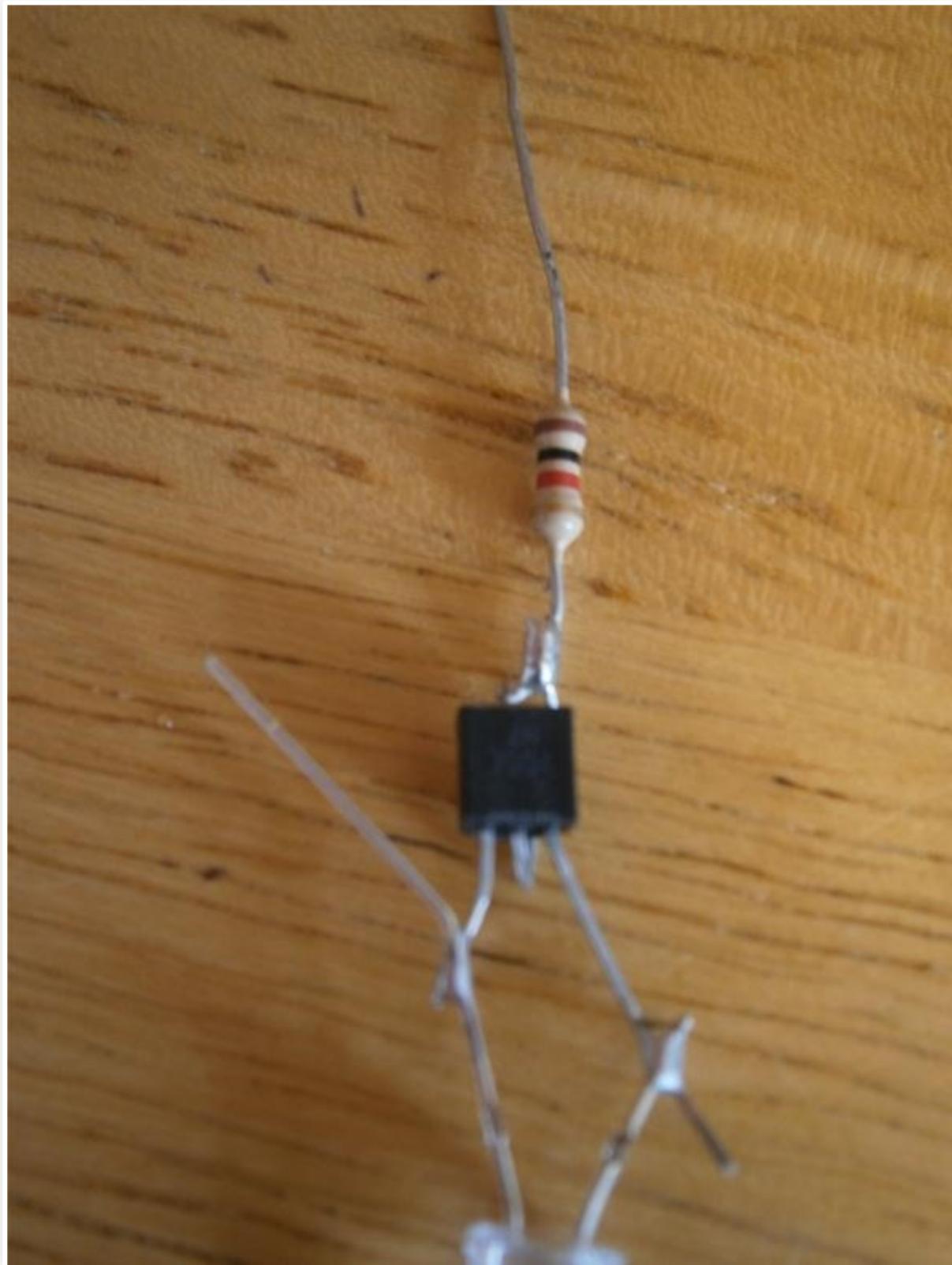
Place the Resistor

Place one end of the resistor on the middle pin of the transistor. Make sure the components stay in contact while you solder them.



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Wrap the Coil

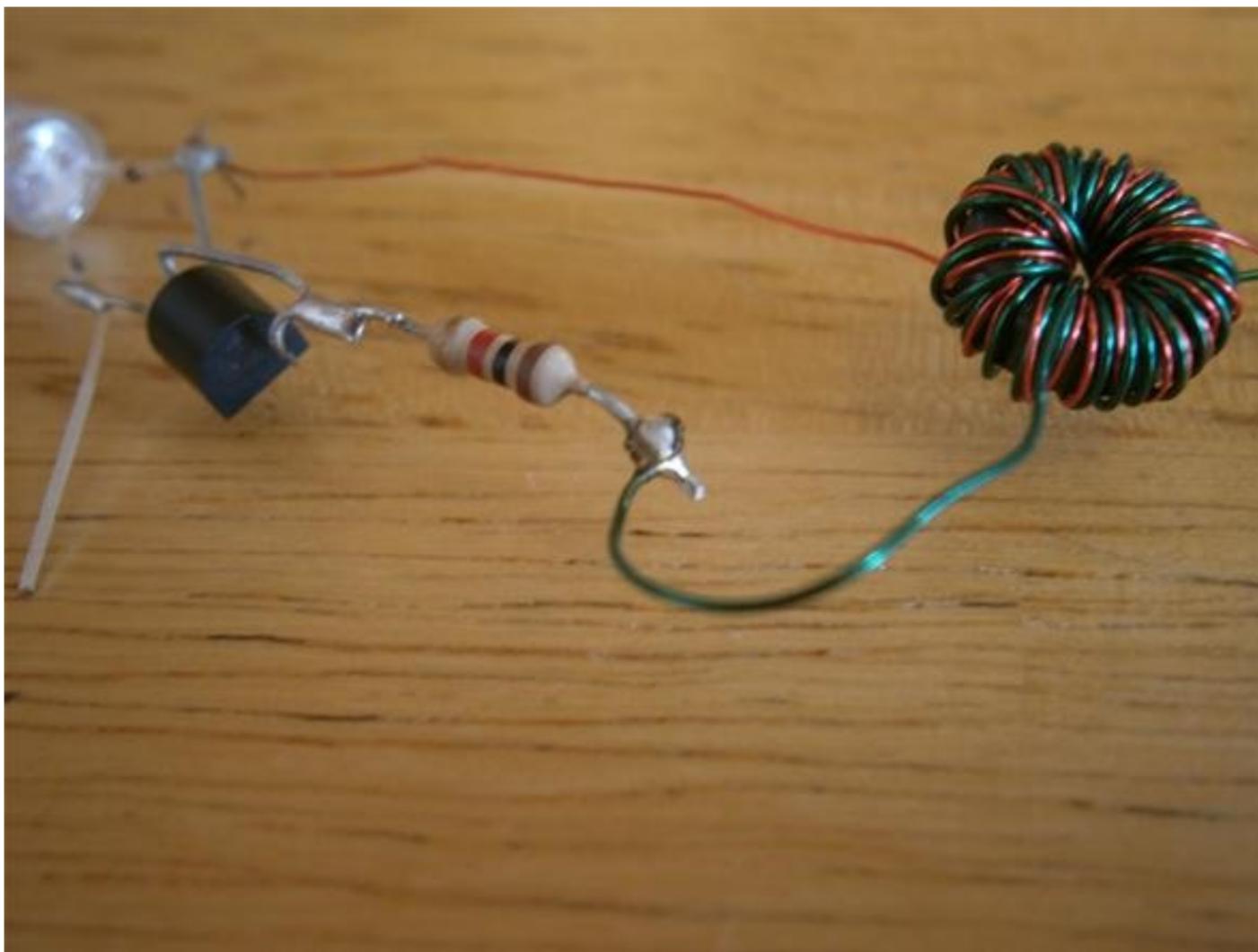
This is where the dark magic happens. Wrap two enamel coated wires around the edge of a ferrite core. More wire will mean a stronger joule thief and a brighter LED. When you have wrapped the core, you should have two pairs of end wires. Connect one pair together as shown below on the right. Splay the other pair apart as shown below on the left.



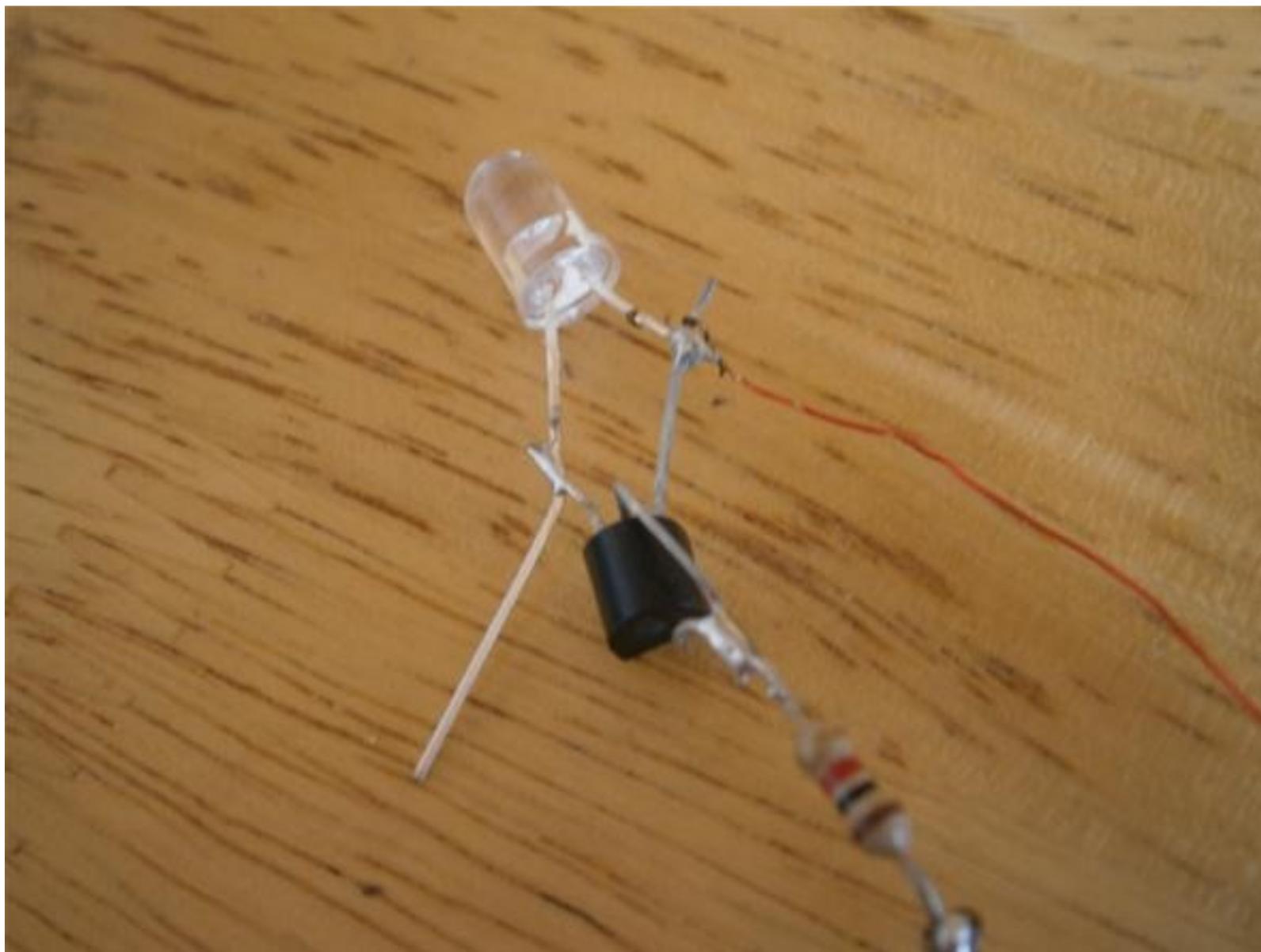


Attach Coil

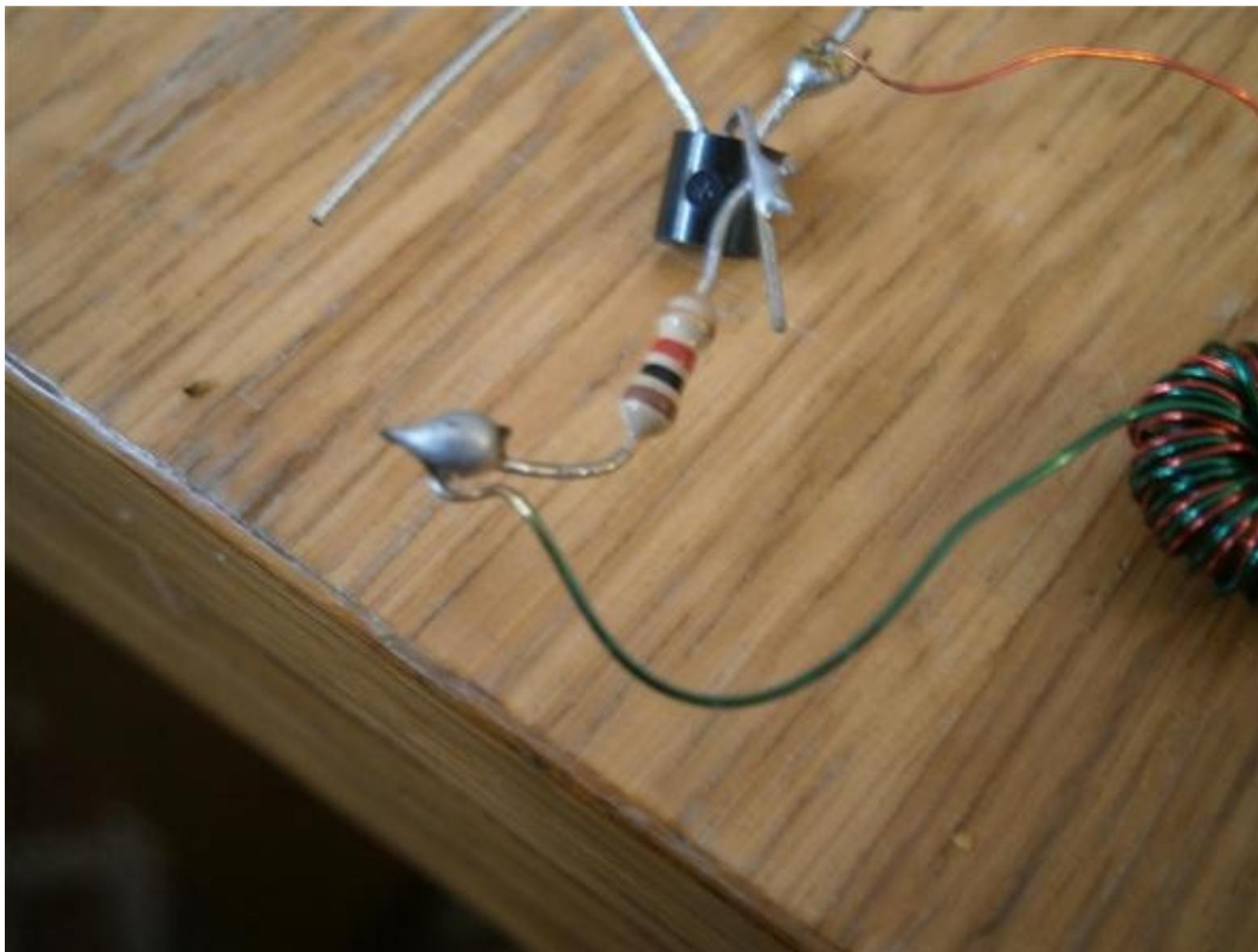
Remember to burn away the enamel on the end of the thin wire with a lighter. With the wires burned and exposed, solder one free coil wire to the 1k resistor. Solder the other free coil wire to the positive side of the LED.



Below, we have to solder a coil wire to the intersection of the transistor and the positive leg of the LED.

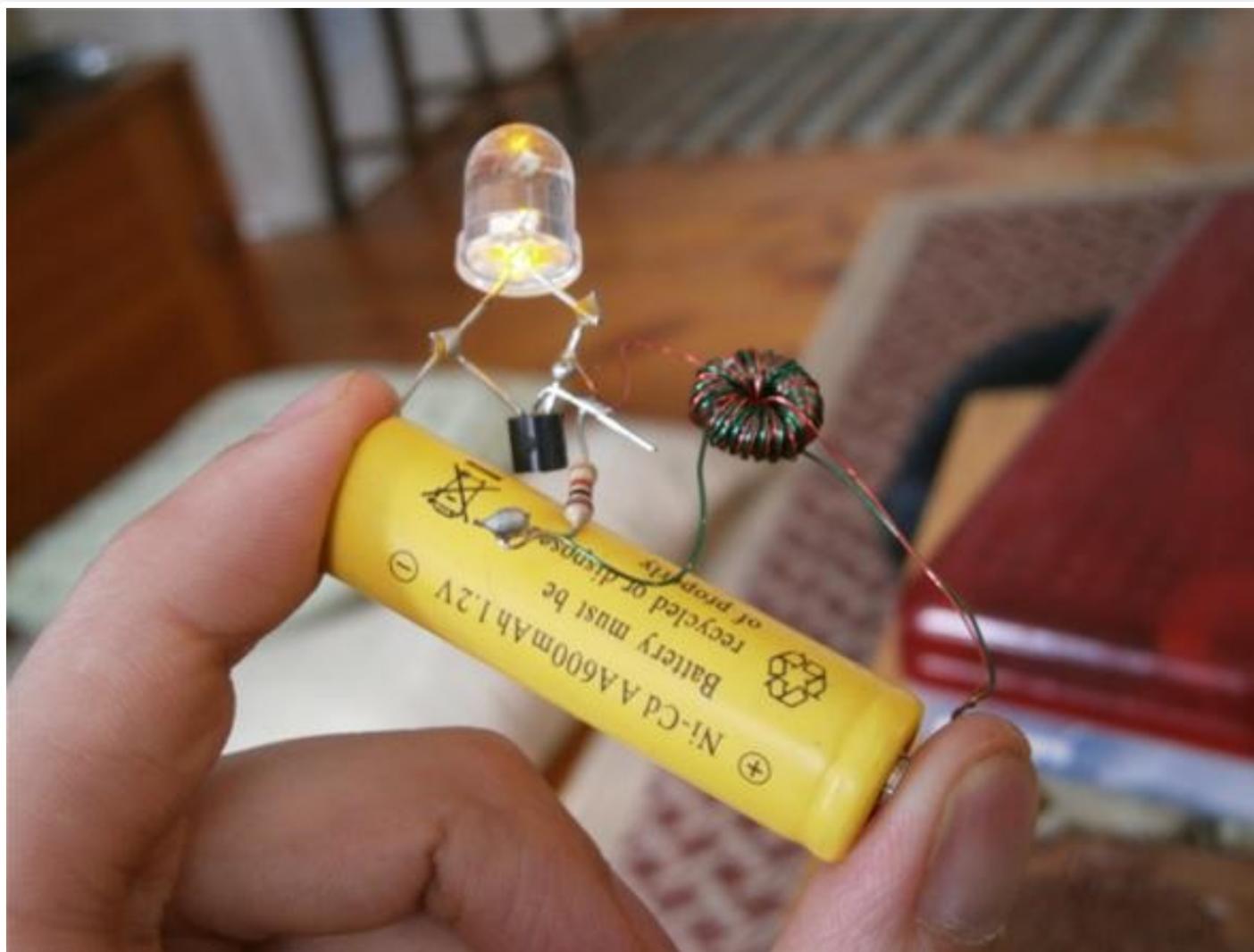


Below, notice that the end of the green enameled wire is exposed because the enamel was burned off.



| Solder Clip

Now that the main joule thief is done, we can attach a battery clip for easy use. The joule thief will work without the battery clip, but only if you hold the wires in place with your fingers.

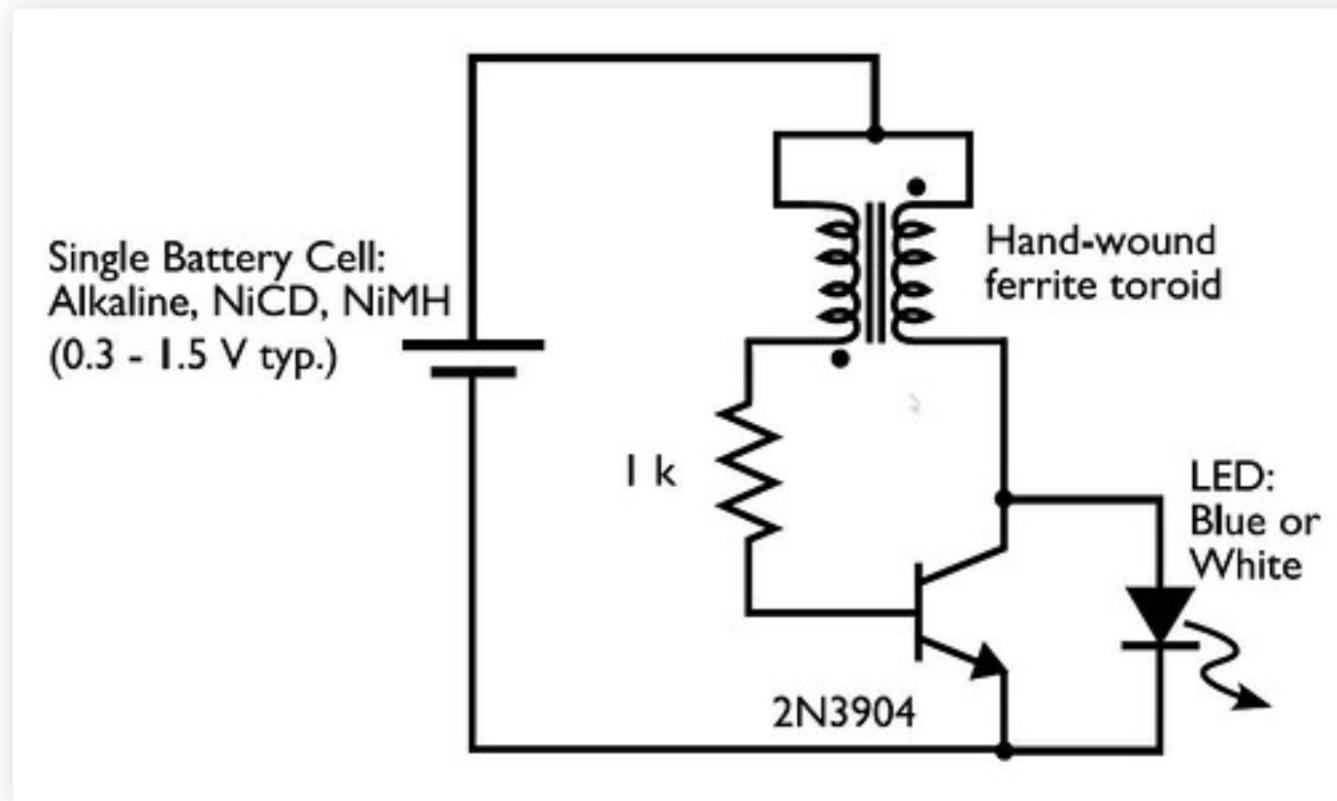


The intertwined end of the coil connects directly to the positive battery wire. Be sure that both wires in the pair are soldered to the red wire.

The black battery wire connects to the negative end of the LED.



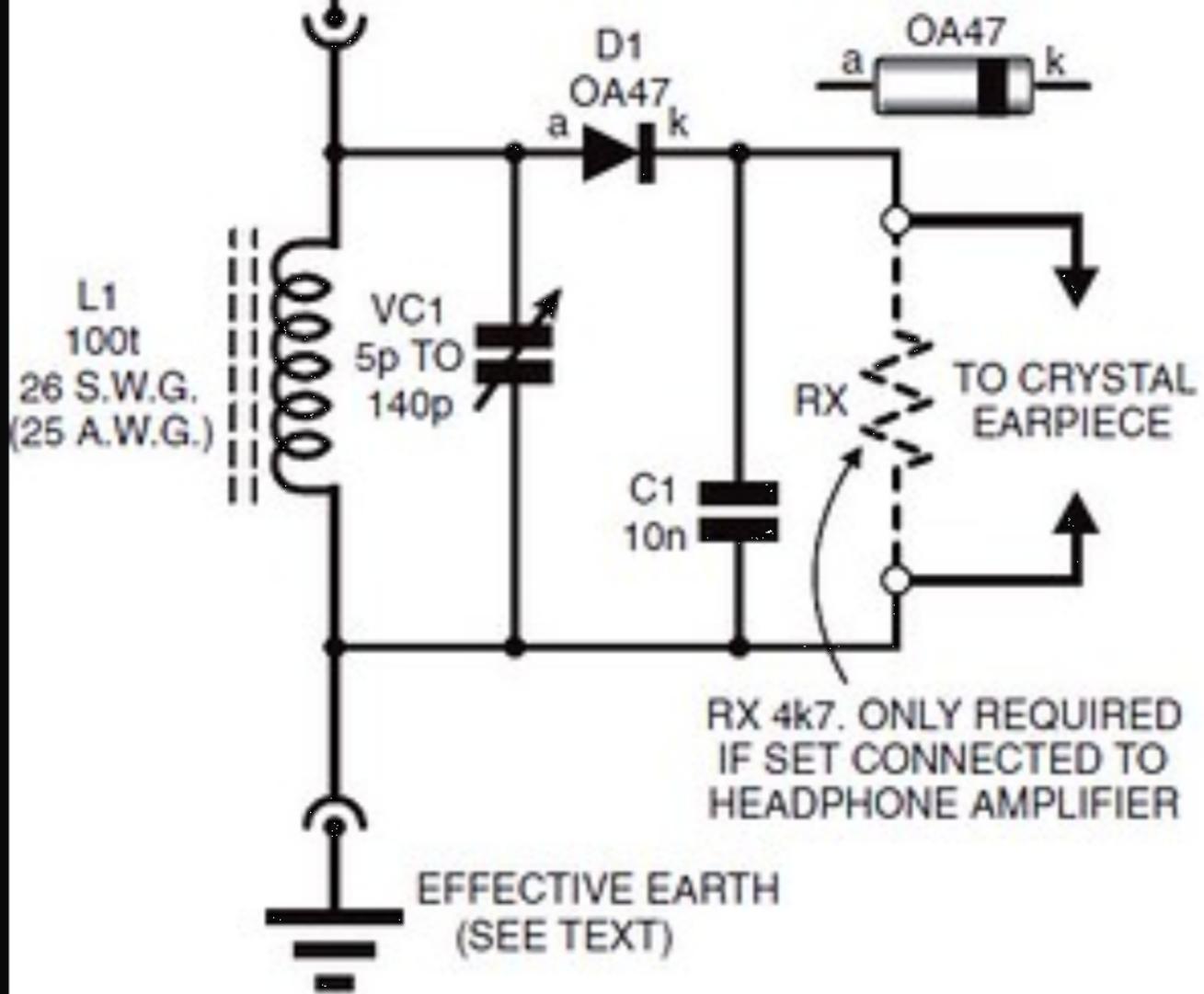
For those who need the schematics, this is what we just built:



When the current flows through the coil and around the magnet, it produces an electromagnetic field (EMF). When the coil is not powered, the field collapses and produces an EMF kick in the coil that is of a higher voltage than the source was. The last of the electricity gets stored up in the field and released in large bursts to flicker the LED. The magnetic field oscillates so quickly that the blinking LED appears solid to the naked eye.



LONG WIRE AERIAL: AT LEAST
20 METRES (60 FT) OF WIRE
LOCATED 7 METRES (20 FT)
ABOVE THE GROUND



* You can use 1N34 Germanium diode in place of OA47

A long (at least 20 metres), high (17 metres or more) aerial and a good earth (a buried biscuit tin or a metre of copper pipe driven into damp ground) are required in order to ensure audible headphone reception. The earphones originally used with these receivers had an impedance of around 4000 ohms and were very sensitive (and heavy and uncomfortable). They are no longer available, but a crystal earpiece, which relies on the piezoelectric effect, will give acceptable results.

Low impedance "Walkman" type earphones are NOT suitable.

Component details:

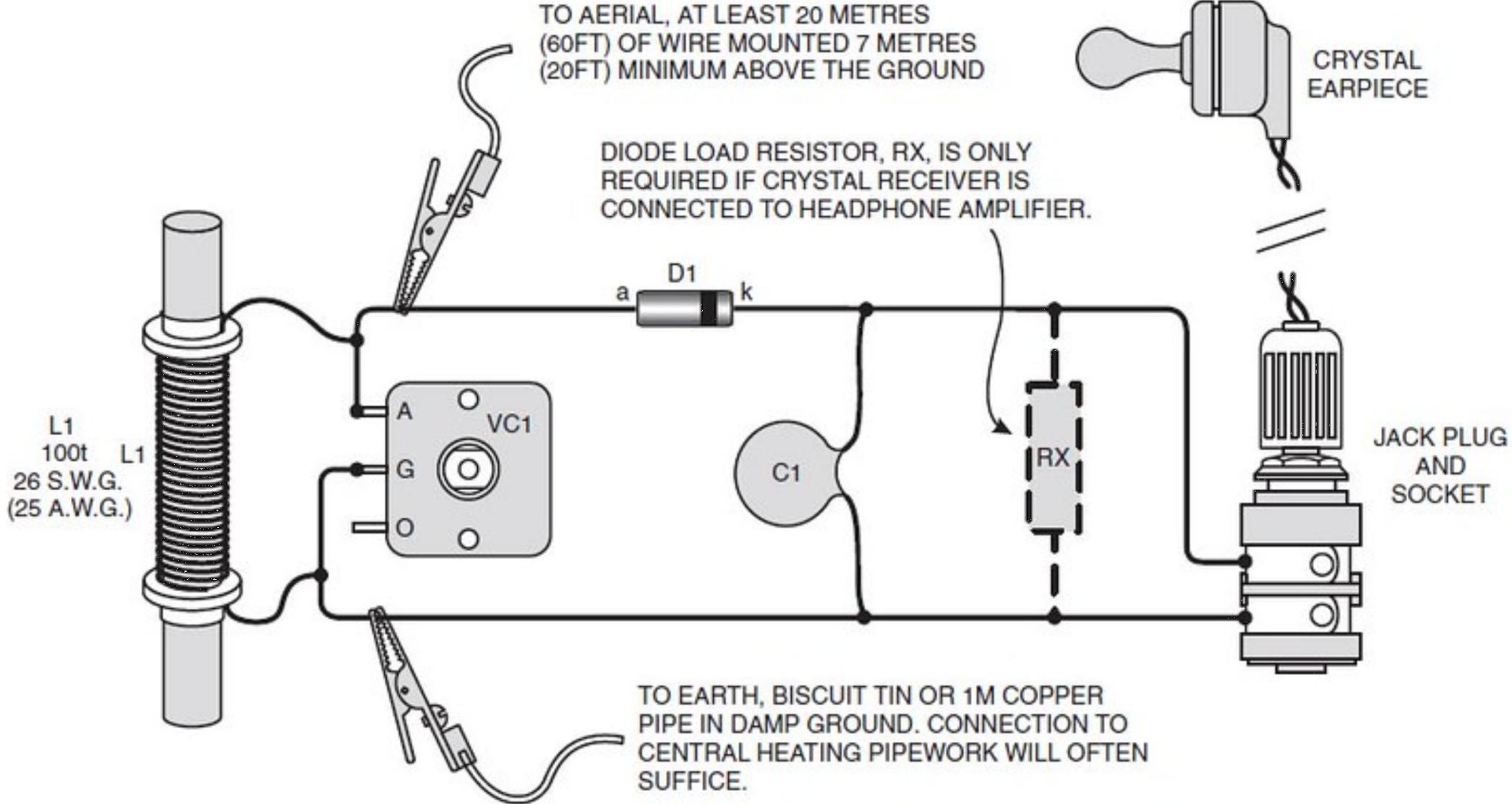
Resistor- RX-4.7k, 0.25 W- only required if set is connect to audio amplifier

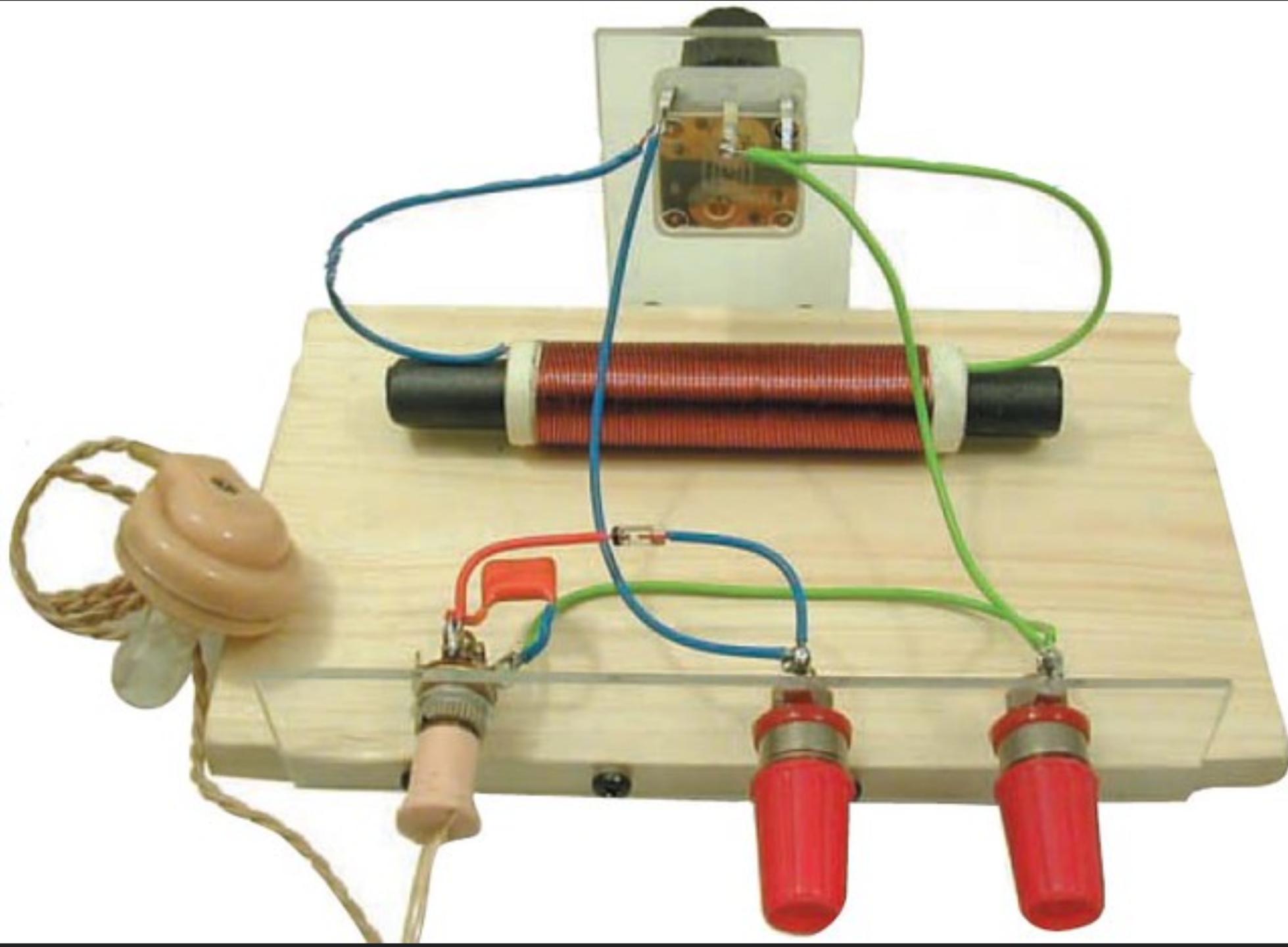
Capacitors- C1- 10nF disc ceramic VC1- 5p to 140p, polythene dielectric variable capacitor.

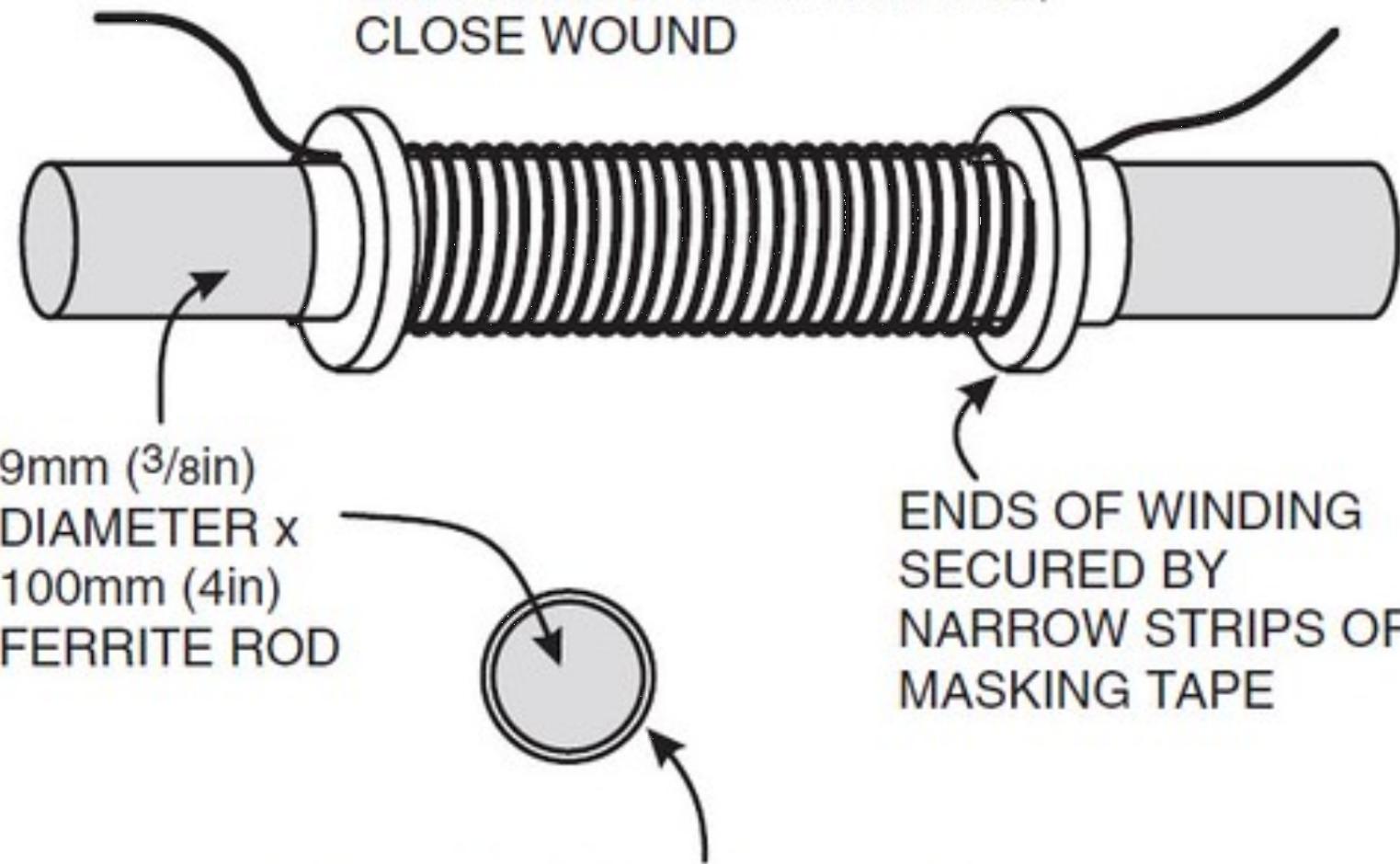
Semiconductors: D1: OA47 or 1N34- Germanium Diode

Miscellaneous: L1- Ferrite Rod, 100mm(4 inch)x9mm/10mm dia., with coil.

Crystal earpiece and jack socket to suit; plastic control knob; plastic insulated flexible cable for aerial wire, downlead and earth connection, 30 meters minimum; buried biscuit tin or 1 meter of copper pipe for earth system; 50gm reel of 26SWG enamelled copper wire, for tuning coil; card and glue for coil former; multistrand connecting wire; crocodile clips or terminals for aerial and earth lead connection; solder, etc.





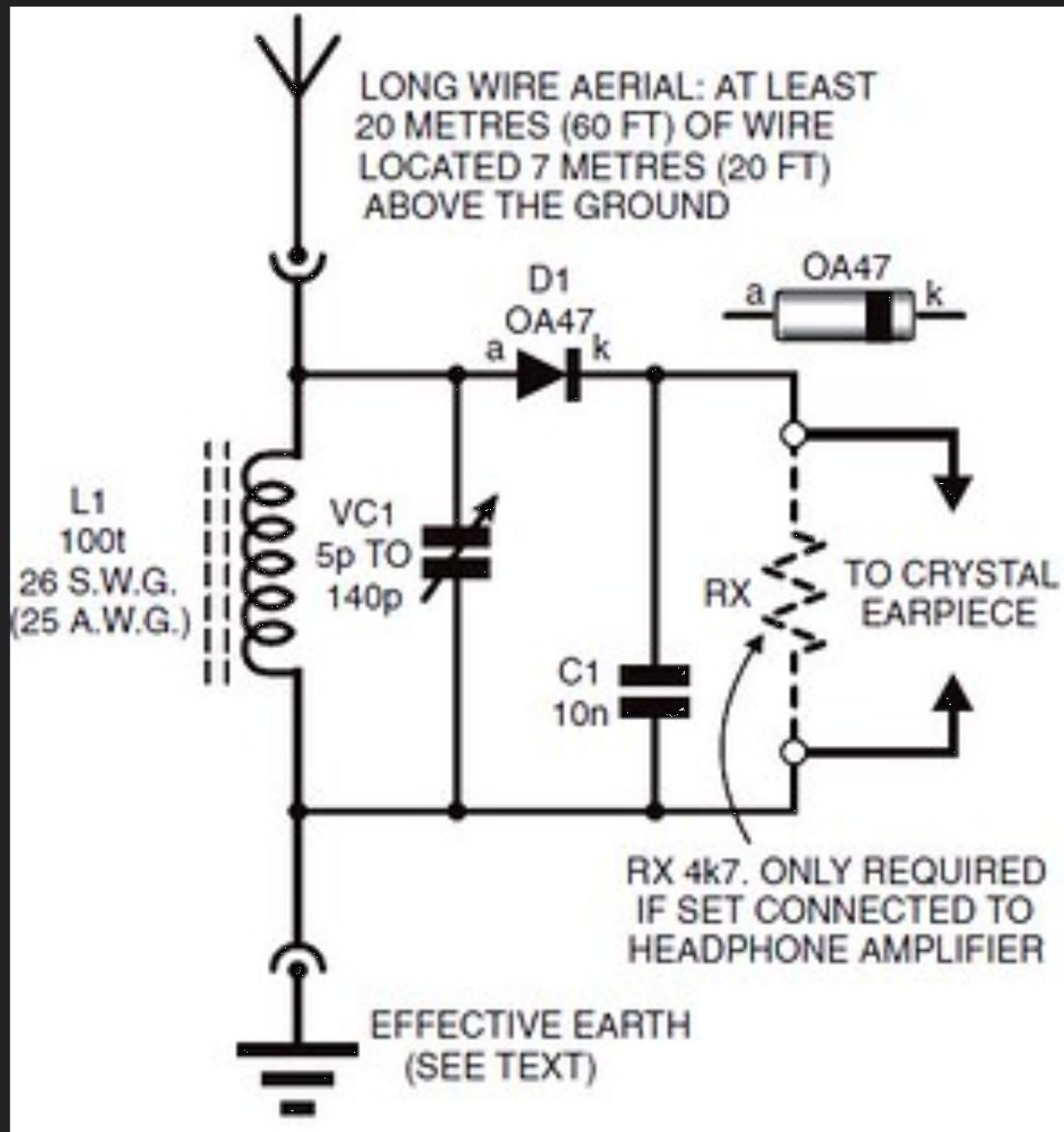


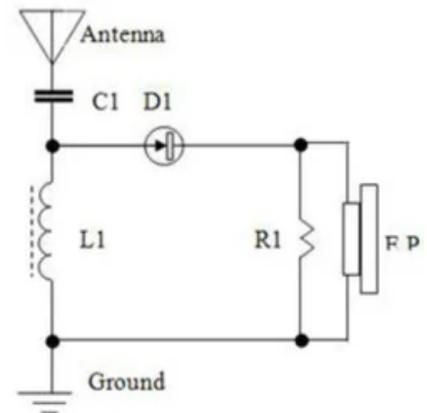
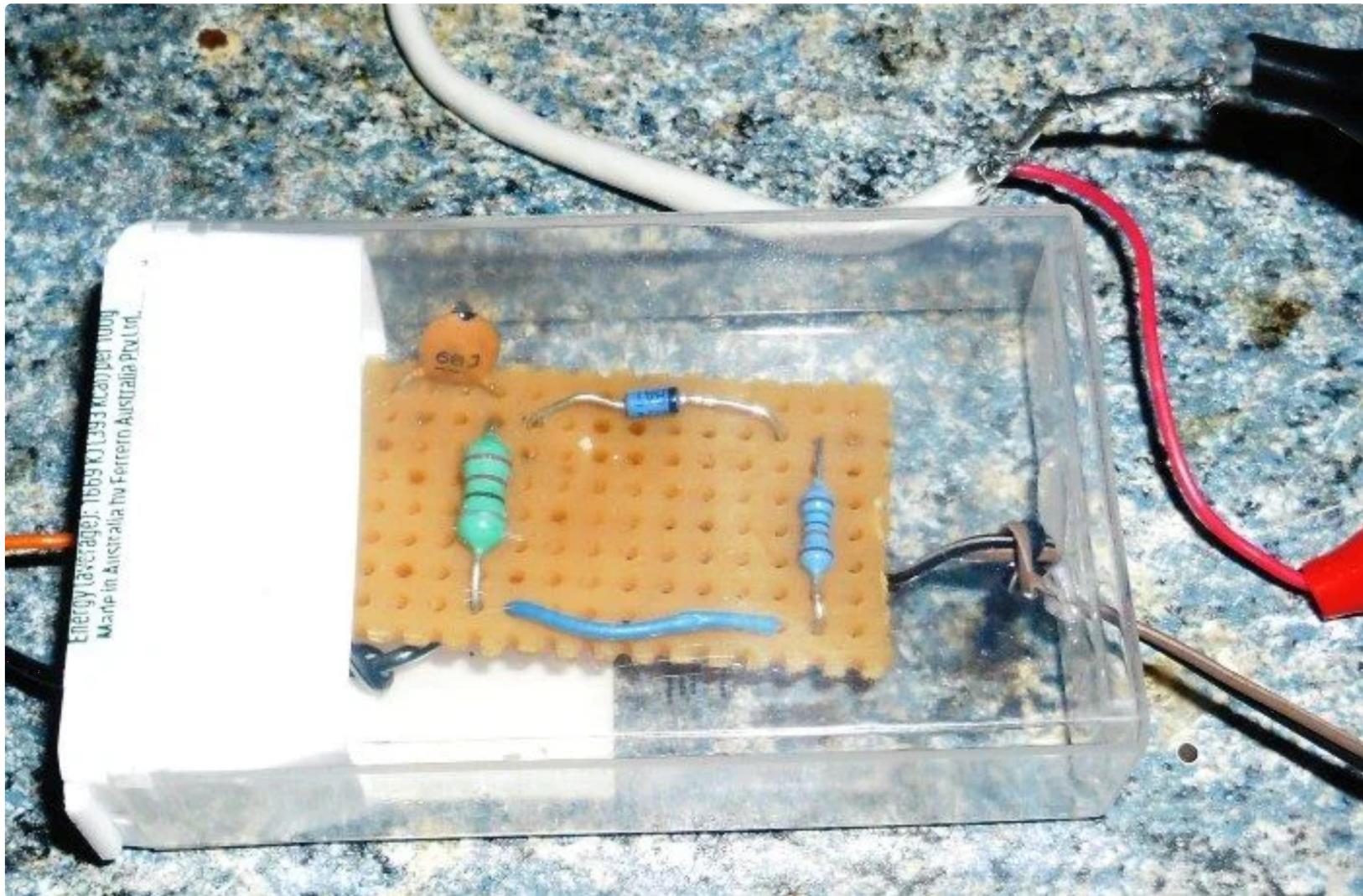
100 TURNS OF 26SWG (25AWG)
ENAMELLED COPPER WIRE,
CLOSE WOUND

9mm (3/8in)
DIAMETER x
100mm (4in)
FERRITE ROD

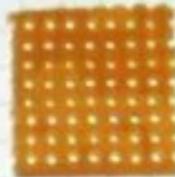
ENDS OF WINDING
SECURED BY
NARROW STRIPS OF
MASKING TAPE

THIN CARD ROLLED AROUND ROD TO
MAKE A FORMER 60mm (2³/₈IN) LONG BY
13mm (1/2in) DIAMETER. APPLY GLUE TO
CARD WHILST ROLLING.





Matrix Board



Resistor



Capacitor



Inductor



Diode



Crystal

Earphone



Parts List

Resistor - 47k - yellow-purple-black-red and brown - RR 0612 (pkt of 8)

Capacitor - 68pF - ceramic x 2 - RC 5322 (pkt of 2) and a 100 or 120 pF value as well for experiments.

Inductor - 220 uH - red-red-brown silver - LF 1538 (resistive type)

Polyvaricon tuning capacitor - 220 pF - RV 5728 - with knob and mounting screws

Diode - BAT46 - ZR 1141 (You can also use a 1N34A Germanium Diode too if you have one at home)

Ceramic Earphone - AS 3305 *

A 25 meter roll of yellow hook up wire for the Antenna wire and a 3 meter length of wire for the Ground wire.

Please note that some Jaycar parts come in multiples of 2 or more per packet. And please note the following:

*A normal crystal radio earphone is OK, but if you can't get one of these, or if the one you bought goes dead (as they sometimes do,) you can use a substitute, such as the Murata PKM44EW passive transducer (see picture above) which is available from an old Telstra TF200 touchphone, (the one on the left in the diagram above,) or an equivalent, such as the ARIO transducer, from an old Telstra T1000 pushbutton phone.

The ARIO unit is soldered to the phone's pc board so you'll need to be able to unsolder the three mounting pins underneath the board, or find someone in the neighbourhood who is able.

Take the back off the TF200 (if you've obtained one of these phones,) and you'll see a black disc shaped object 2" round by 1/2' thick - with a red and black wire. Unplug the wires from the circuit board, and unscrew any retaining screws and remove the transducer. Cut the mini plug off, **carefully** strip the insulation from the ends of the wires and extend them by about 18" with 2 thin lengths of hookup wire. These piezoelectric devices make good earphones for crystal sets and can be housed in an old pair of ear muffs.

Miscellaneous Materials:

A Tic Tac box (smaller size)

A piece of matrix board at least 7 holes long by 8 holes across. Cut the board to fit neatly inside the Tic Tac box.

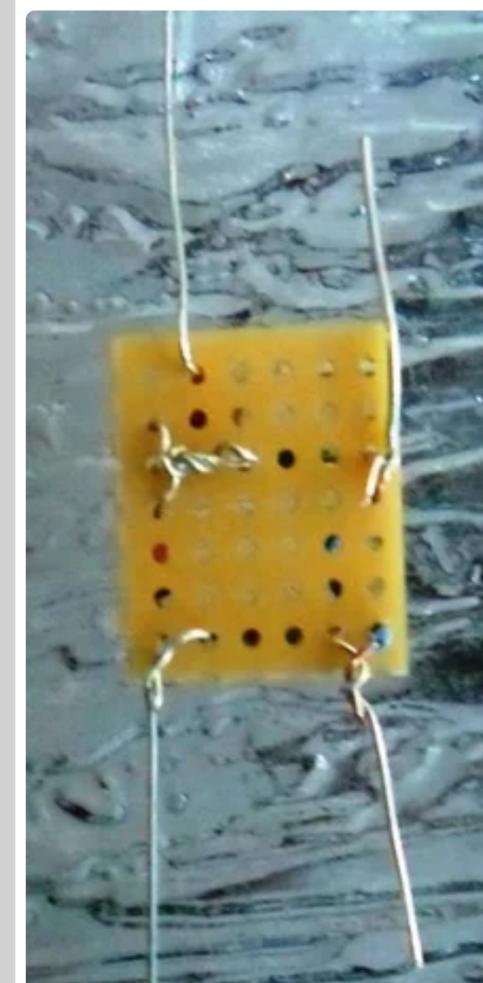
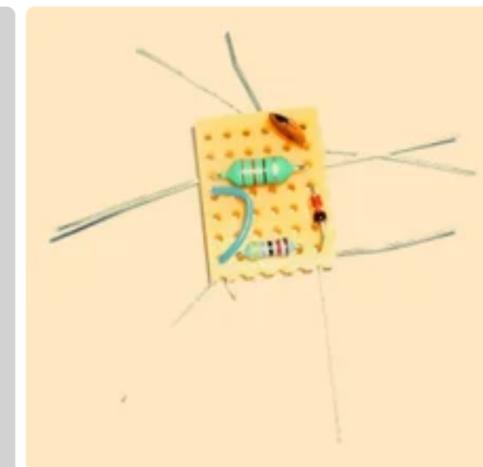
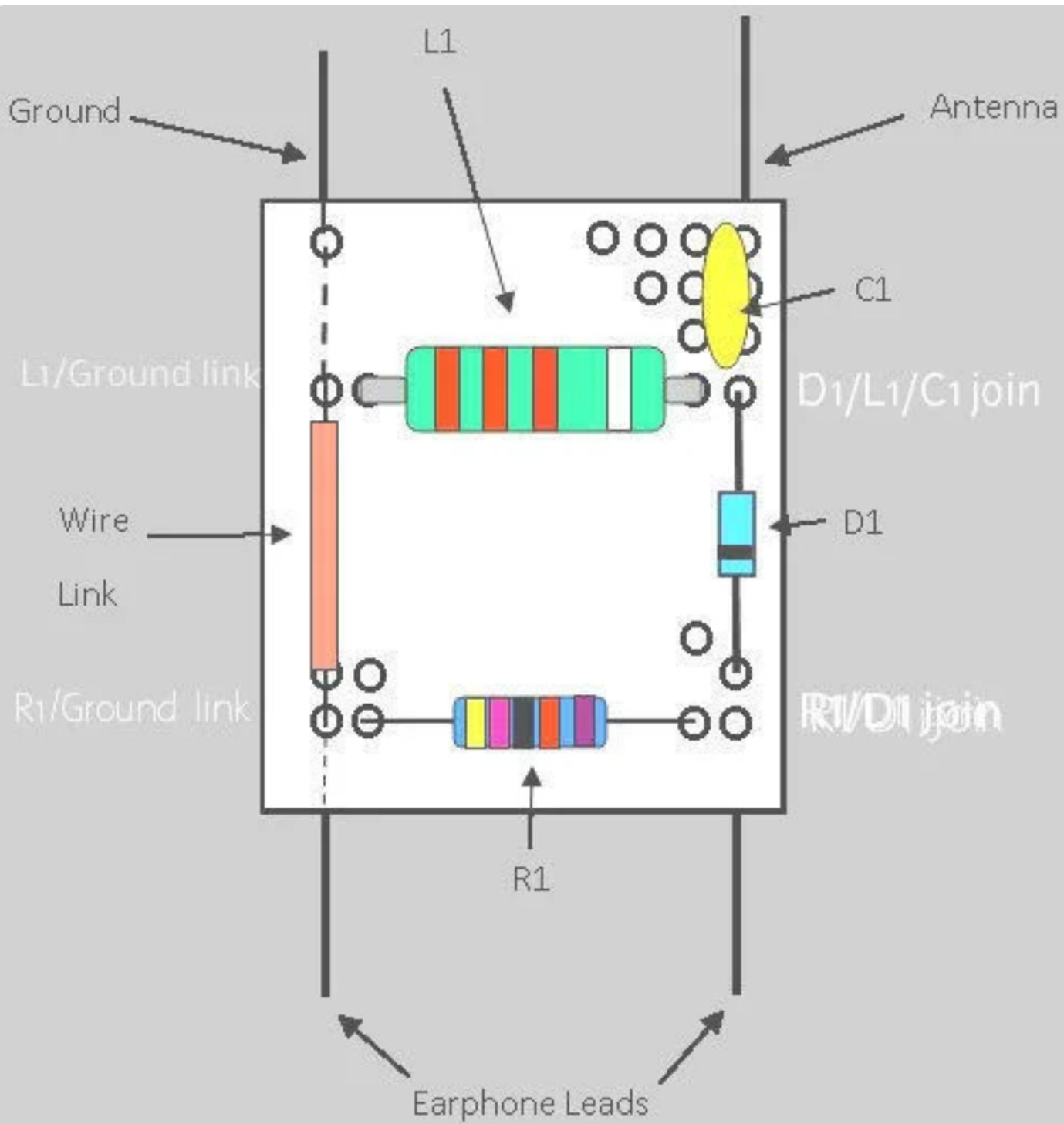
A short length of 2 differently coloured wires 60 mm in length and 2 crocodile clips with red and black plastic covers

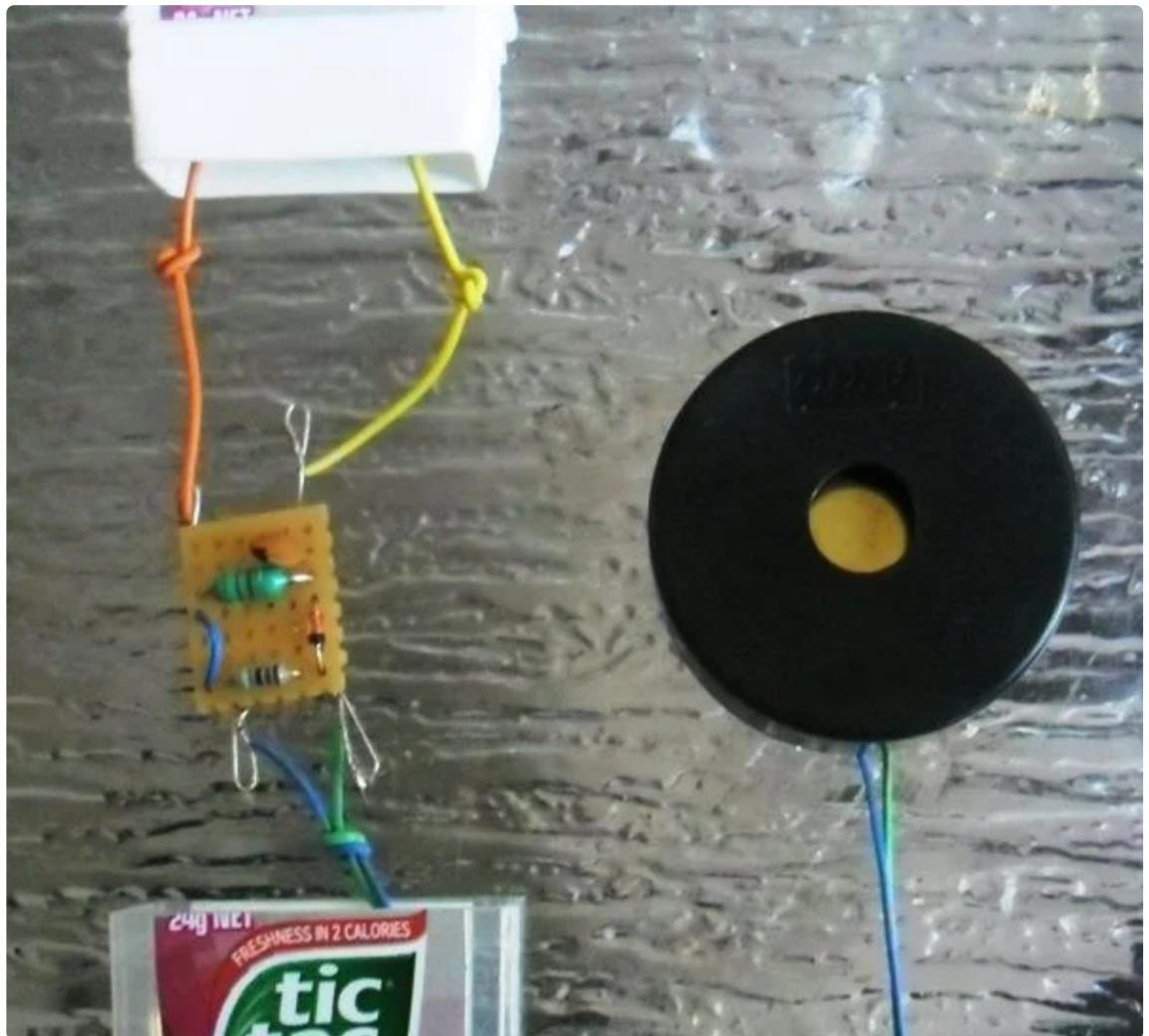
A length of antenna wire at least 25 metres long and a 3 metre length of a different colour for the Ground wire.

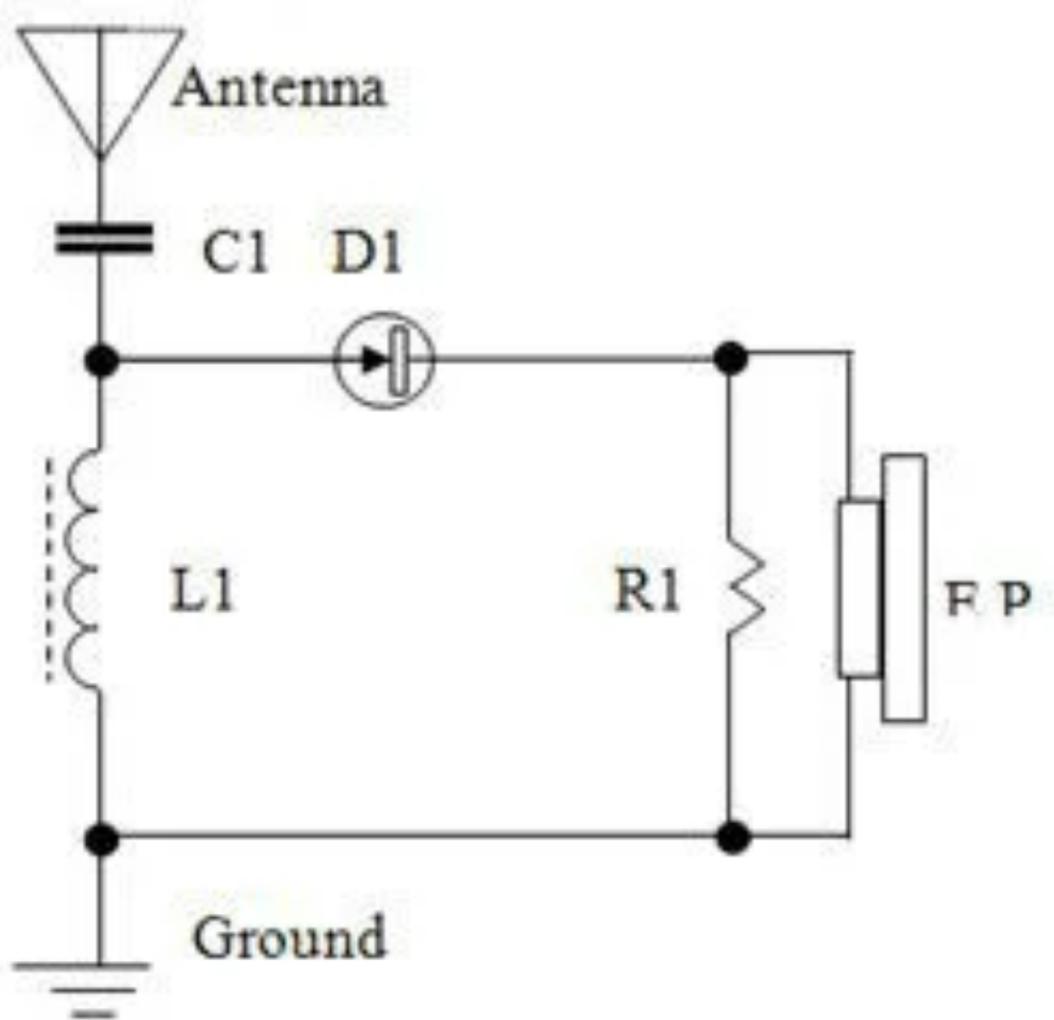
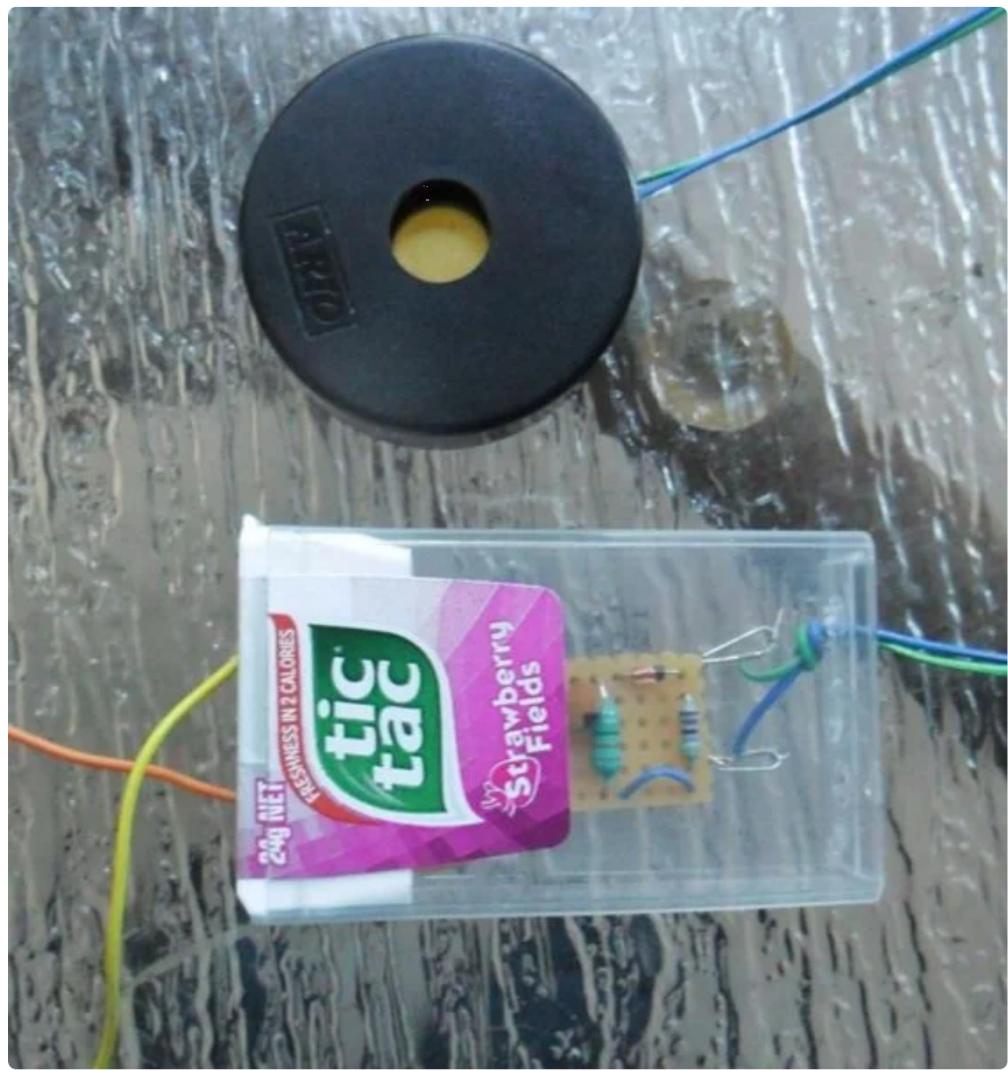
A metal rod or cold water pipe for the ground stake. **Be careful which pipes you connect your Ground wire to.**

You will need a small sharp object for punching holes in the Tic Tac box.

A small pair of wire cutters for cutting and stripping wires.







If you can't hear anything in the earphone, don't panic. It might just be a simple wiring mistake, which is easily fixed. Go back over all of the steps, making sure that you have the right value components from the electronics store. Make sure that each component is in the right place on the matrix board, (don't confuse the L1 inductor with the R1 resistor - they look a lot like each other!) and that no component wires have come undone from the twisted joins you have just made. I'll be writing up a troubleshooting step soon, so if you run into any problems, post your questions in the 'comments' section down at the bottom of the page, and I'll try and answer them as soon as possible.

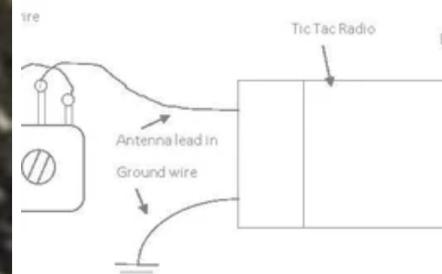
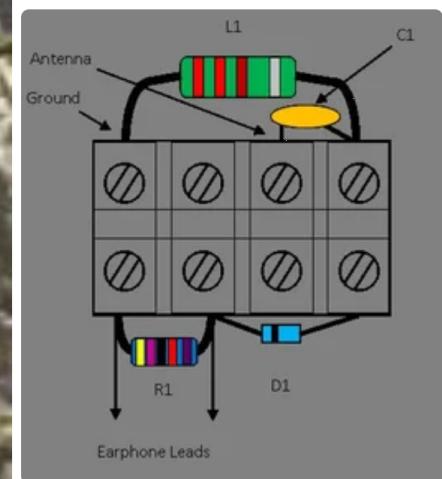
Make sure that your antenna and ground wires aren't snagged on anything metal or anything **dangerous!**

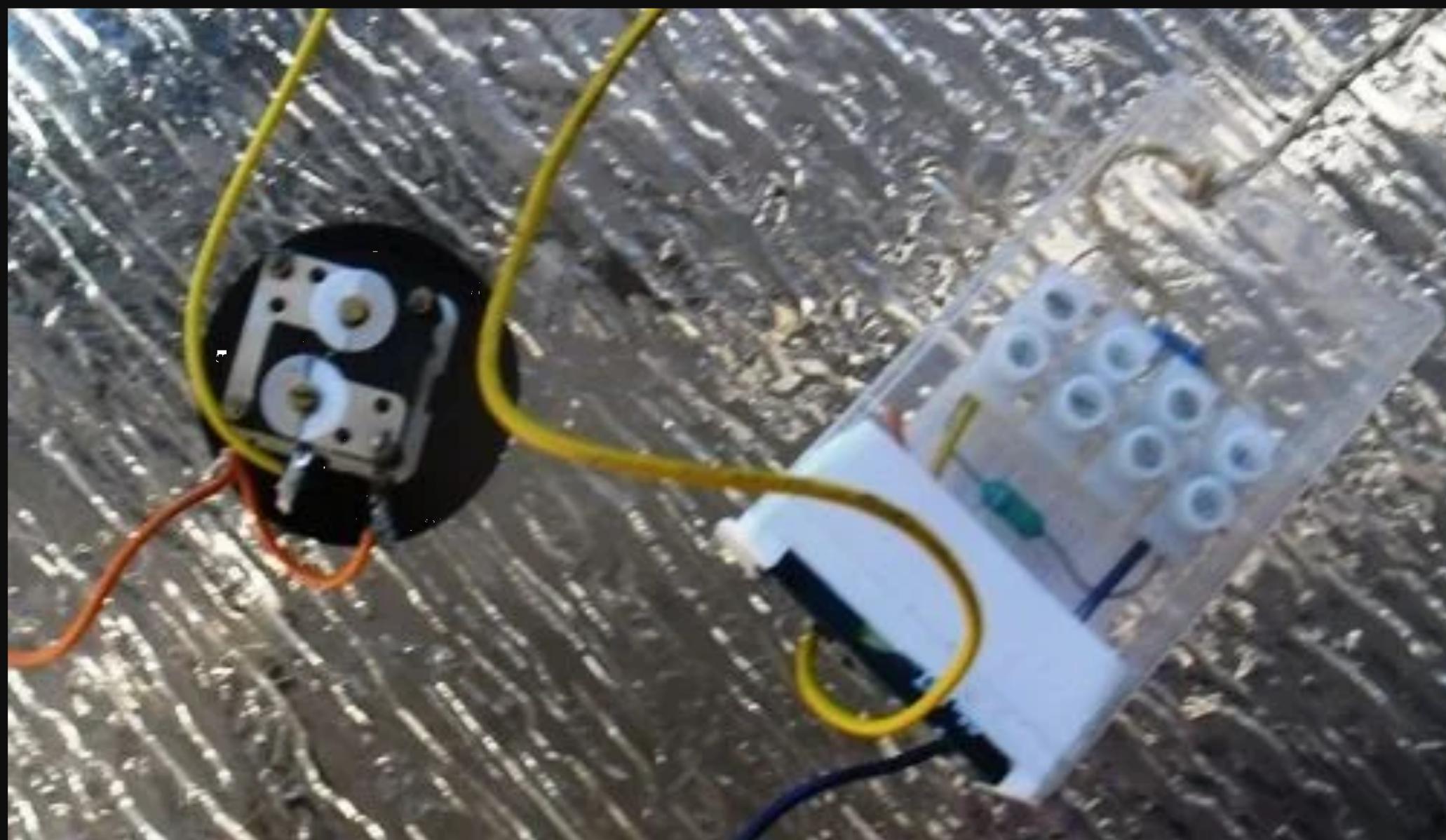
If you have ANY doubts about the electrical safety of your antenna or ground wires, then consult a licensed electrical trades person, who will be able to advise you on electrical safety principles and procedures!

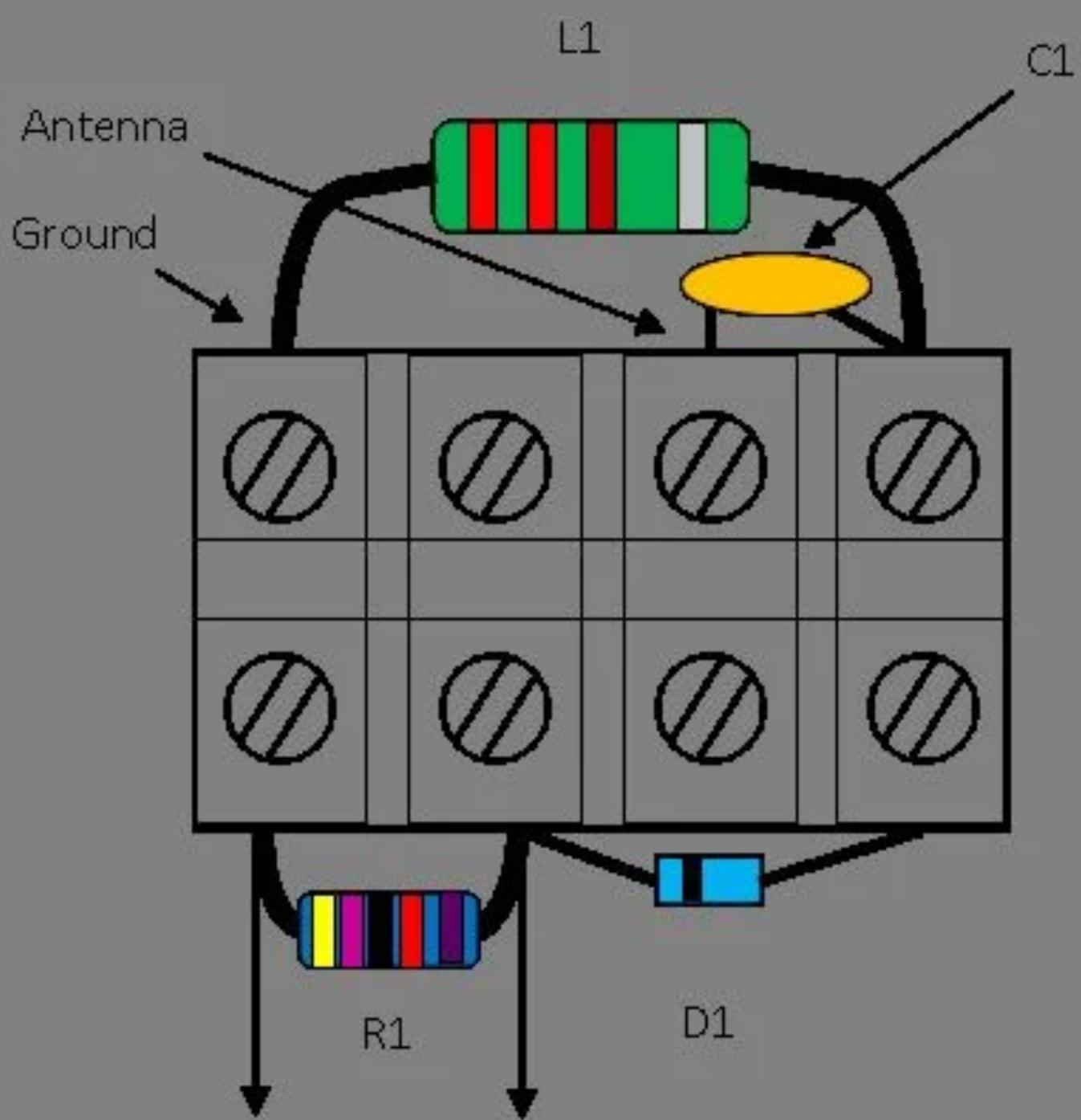
Always remember that electrical safety is your responsibility! If you don't think it is safe to proceed, then don't!

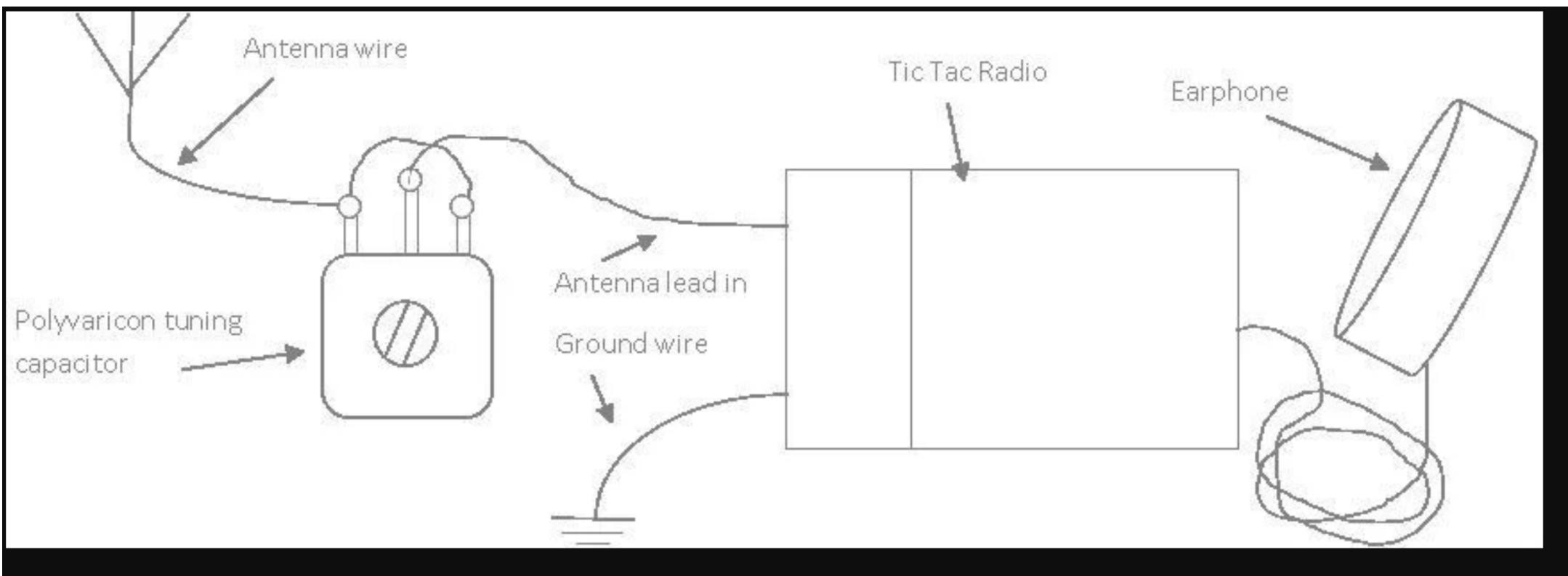
You will need at least 10 to 15 metres of antenna wire, strung between 2 insulating points (not connected to anything metallic, or that gets wet,) at least 2 to 3 metres in height - anything less than this minimum arrangement may mean that you cannot receive any signals at all

Step 7: Adding the Polyvaricon Tuning Capacitor









The Nic Nac Tic Tac Crystal Radio

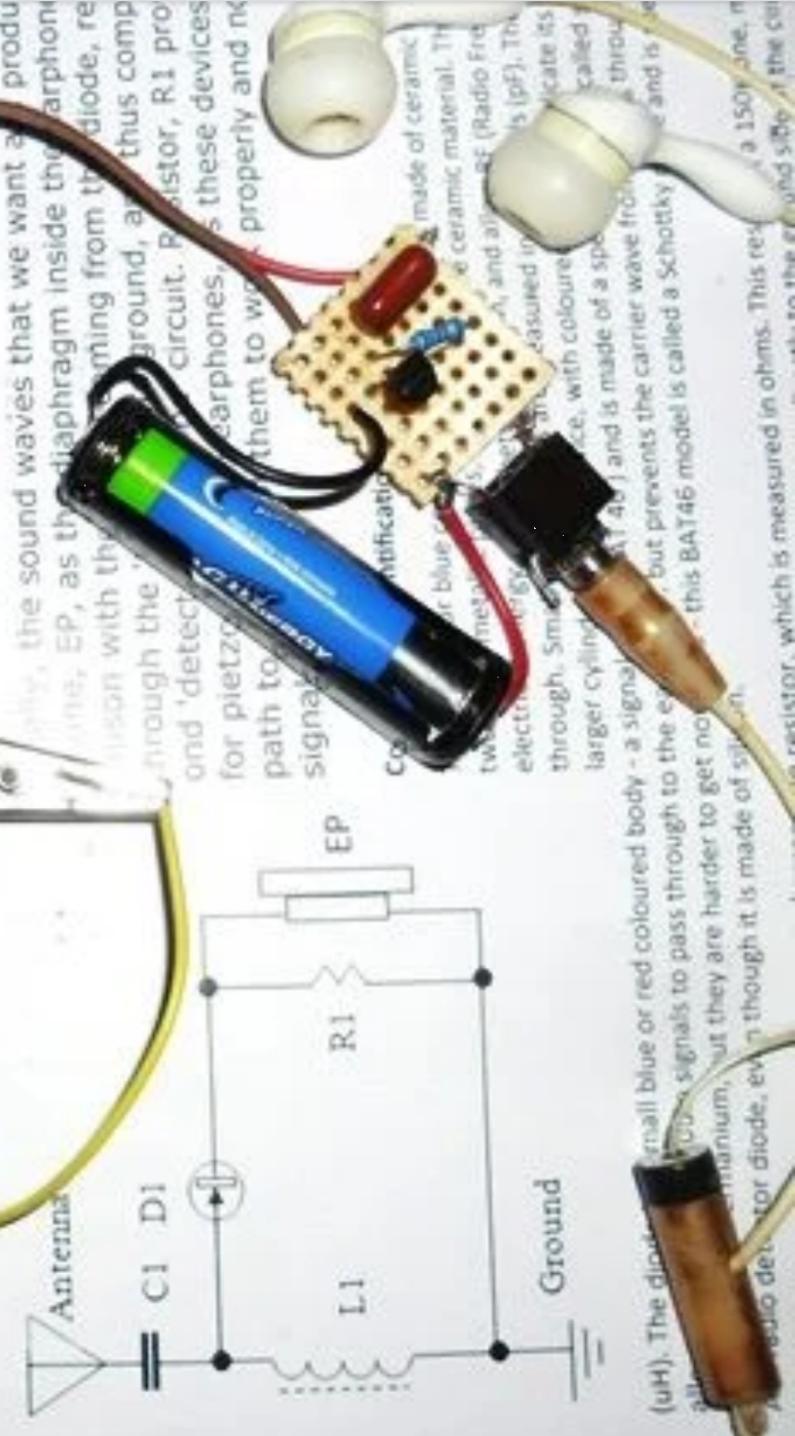
By Austin Hellier © 1992 - 2014

around for over 100 years and is still in many different shapes, significantly better than others, but were correctly and connected to a system, this simple little AM radio receiver should pull in at least one or two stations for you to listen in to. In diagram 1 you can see the basic layout of a crystal set, as the original designs used a crystal detector element, which picks out the signal from the carrier wave. Components have been replaced with a modern component called a diode.

How It Works

Signals from your local AM radio stations are traveling through just about everything. These signals pass through a small signal current that flows down into the radio's tuning coil, L1 and fixed capacitor, C1, form the 'tuned circuit' along with the antenna/ground wire system, which enables the receiver to select and reject the best. This may seem like a limitation on the receiver going, you can add one or two more parts in order to cover part or all of the AM radio band, for just a couple of differing values around, (included in your local AM radio station! Experimenting is half of the fun with this project).

The frequency selected by this process is comprised of two parts: the radio station's fixed frequency (its 'spot' on the dial of a transistor radio) and the signal that we want, and the next component, the diode, D1, enables the sound waves to be split away from the carrier wave contained inside the carrier wave.

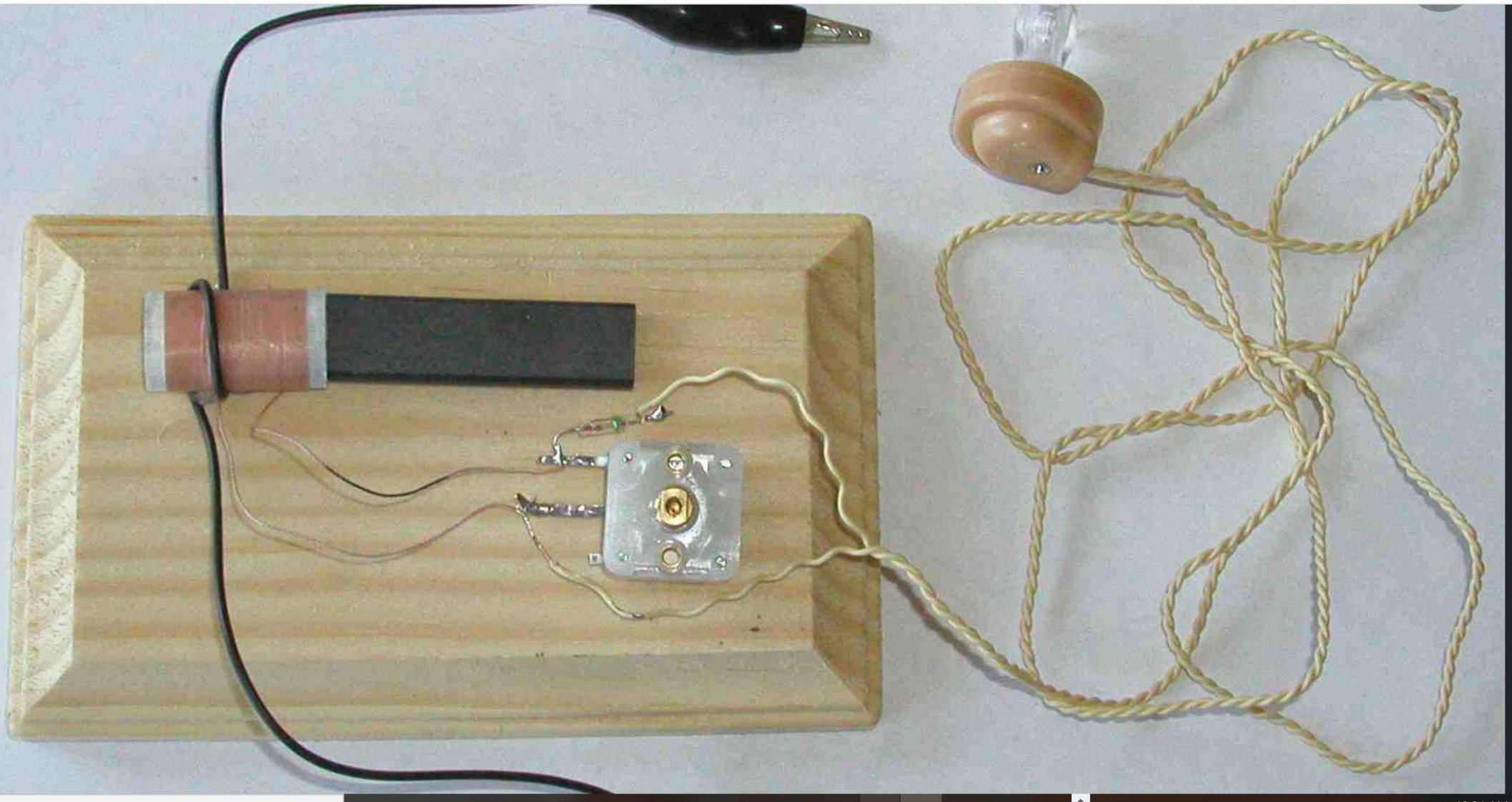


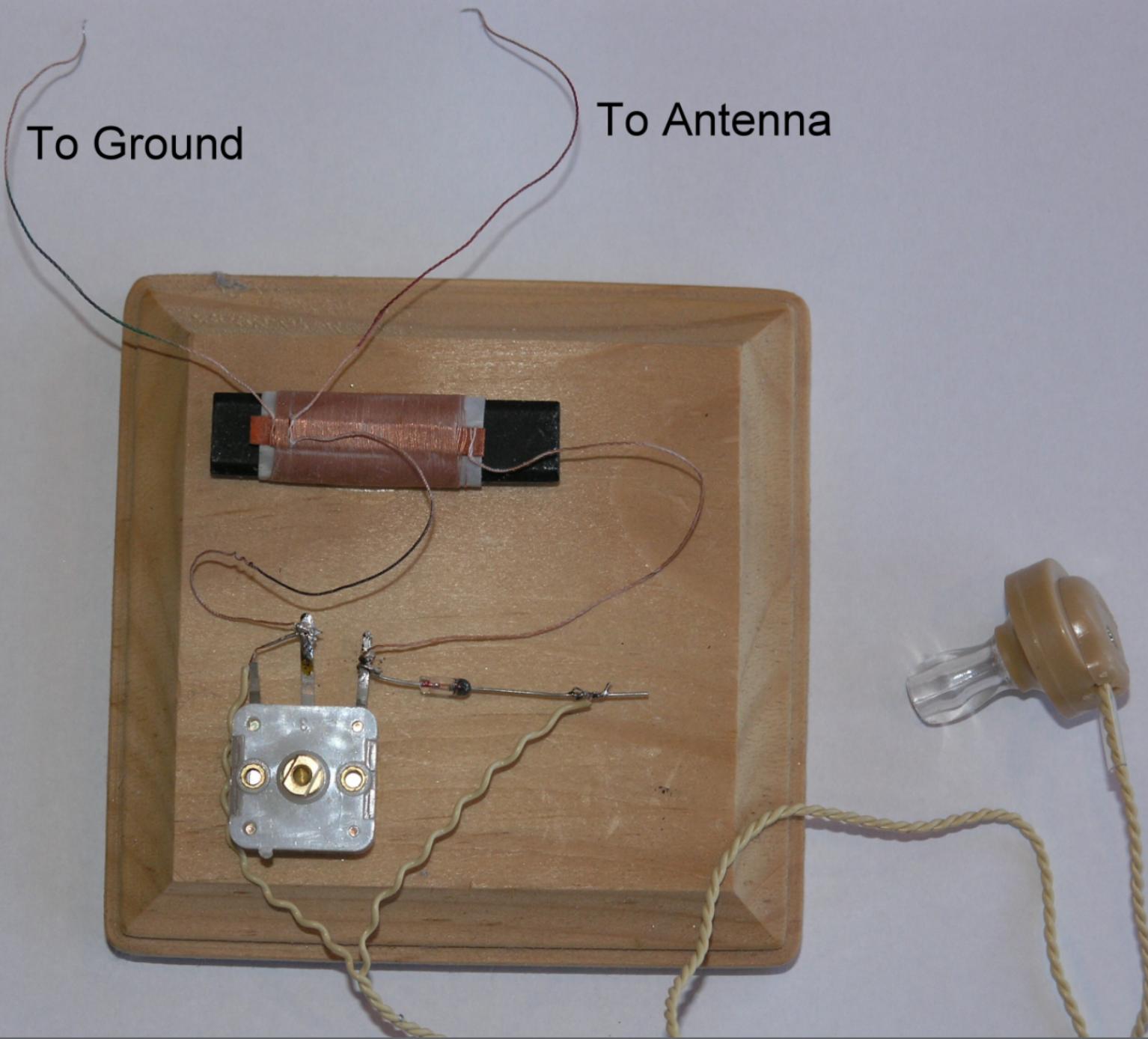
the speaker and it is the job of the diode to do this. In addition's to this, the diode also has to do the job of picking up the signal in the air and turning it into an audio signal. All you have to do is to connect the antenna to the circuit and receive a signal. So, how does it work?

When the carrier wave passes through the diode, it produces a voltage across the diode. This voltage is then used to power the speaker. The speaker is connected to the circuit through a resistor. The resistor is connected to the ground terminal of the battery. The circuit is completed by connecting the ground terminal of the battery to the ground terminal of the speaker.

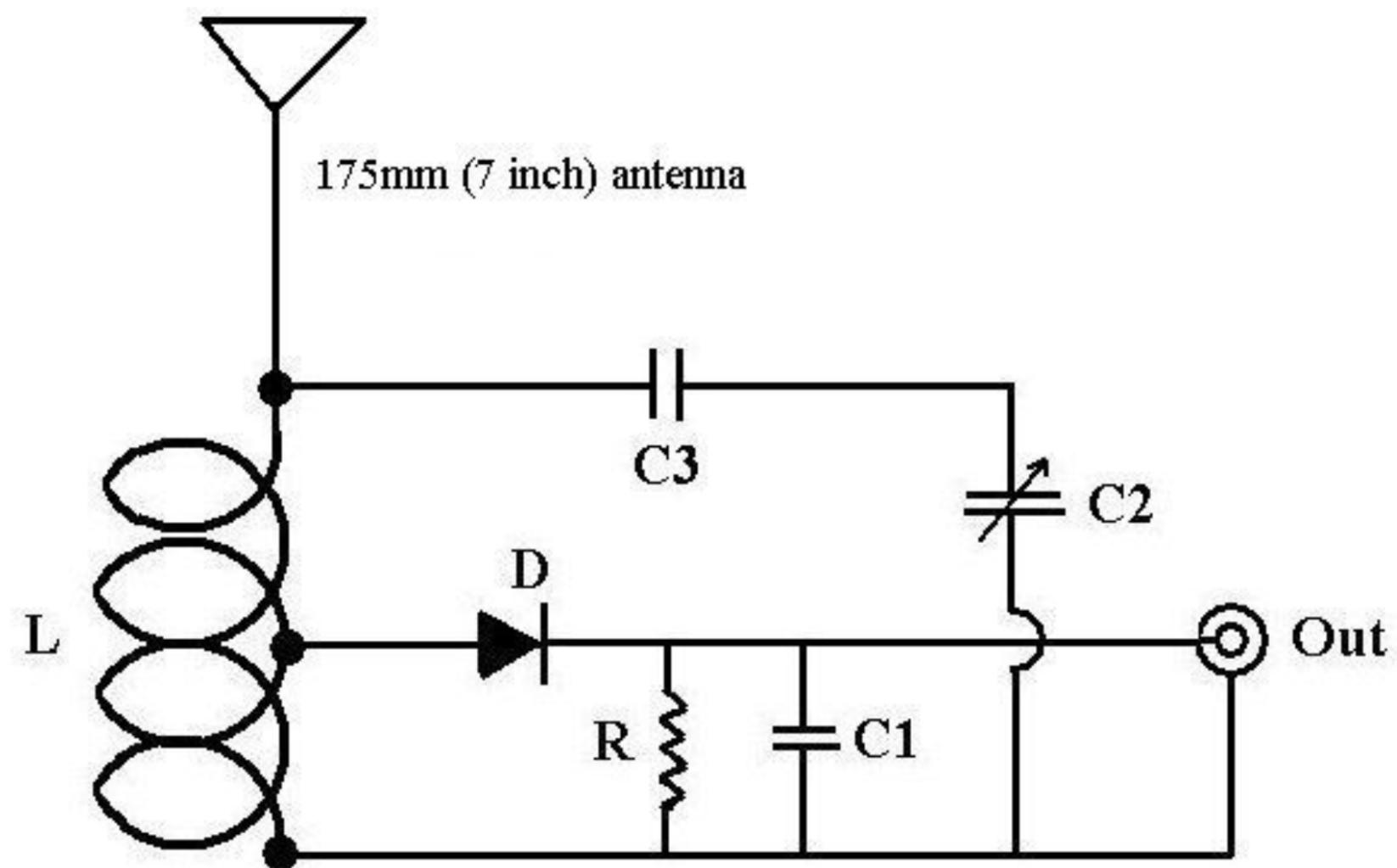
produces a voltage across the diode. This voltage is then used to power the speaker. The speaker is connected to the circuit through a resistor. The resistor is connected to the ground terminal of the battery. The circuit is completed by connecting the ground terminal of the battery to the ground terminal of the speaker.

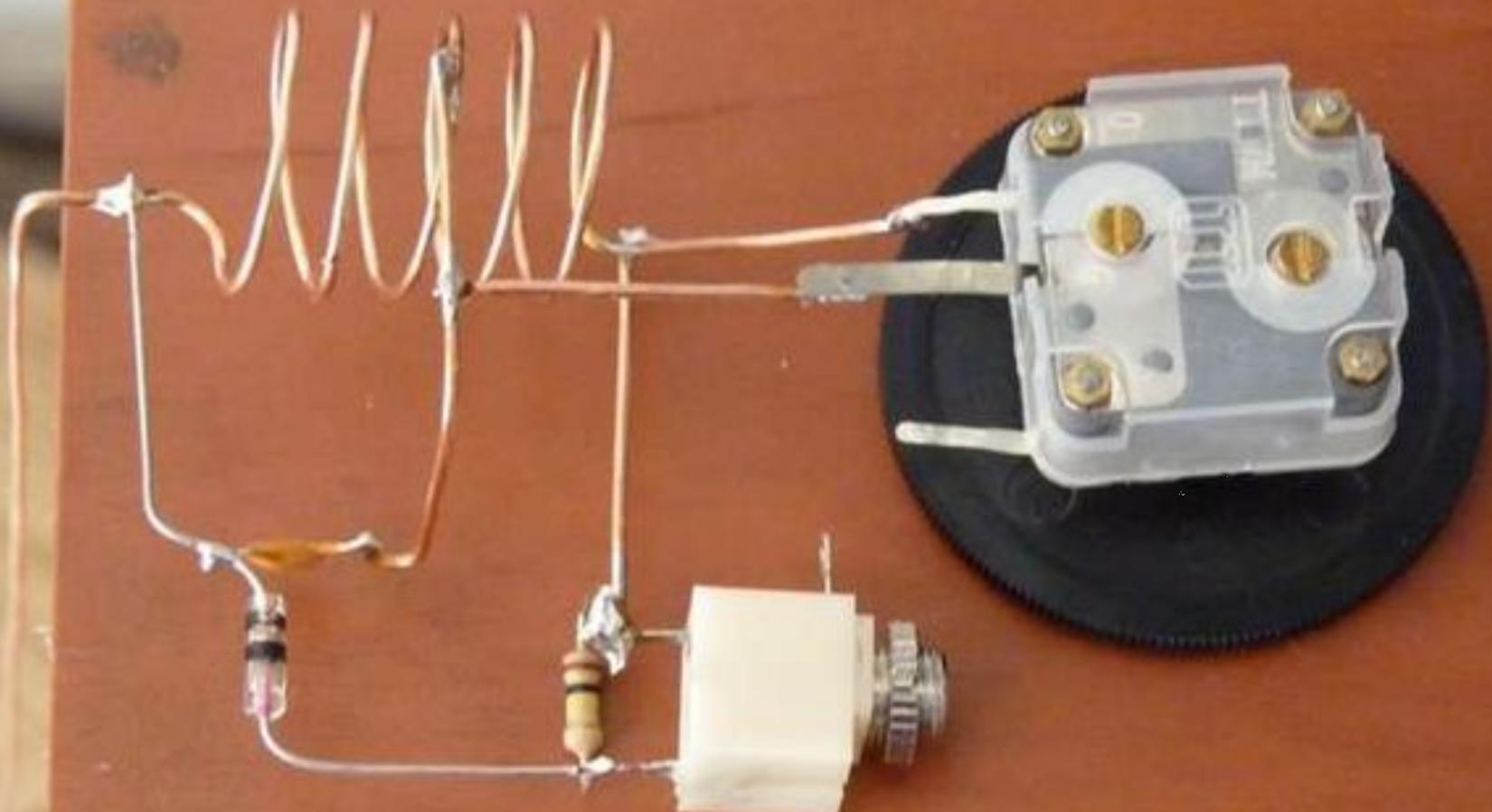
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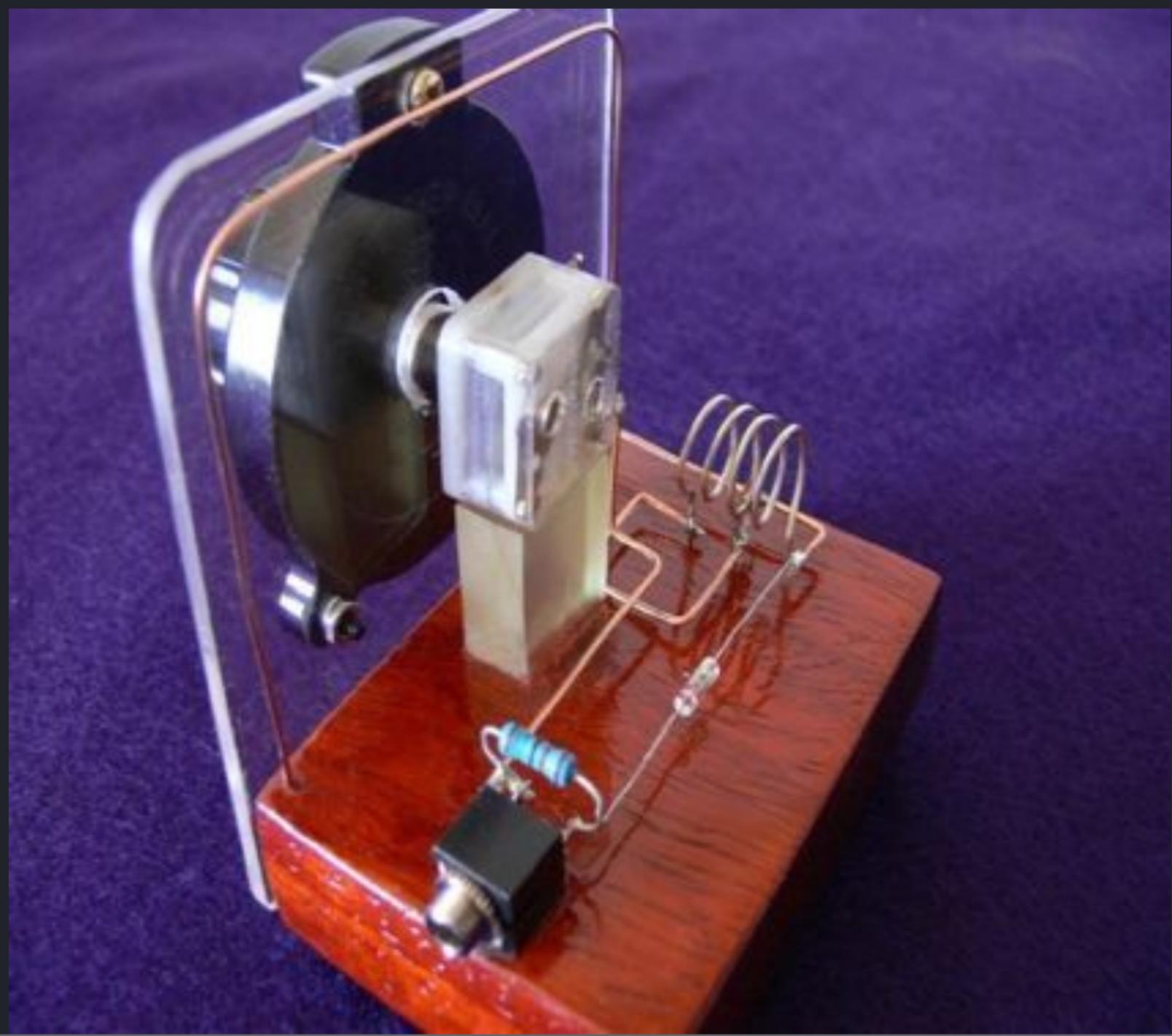




X









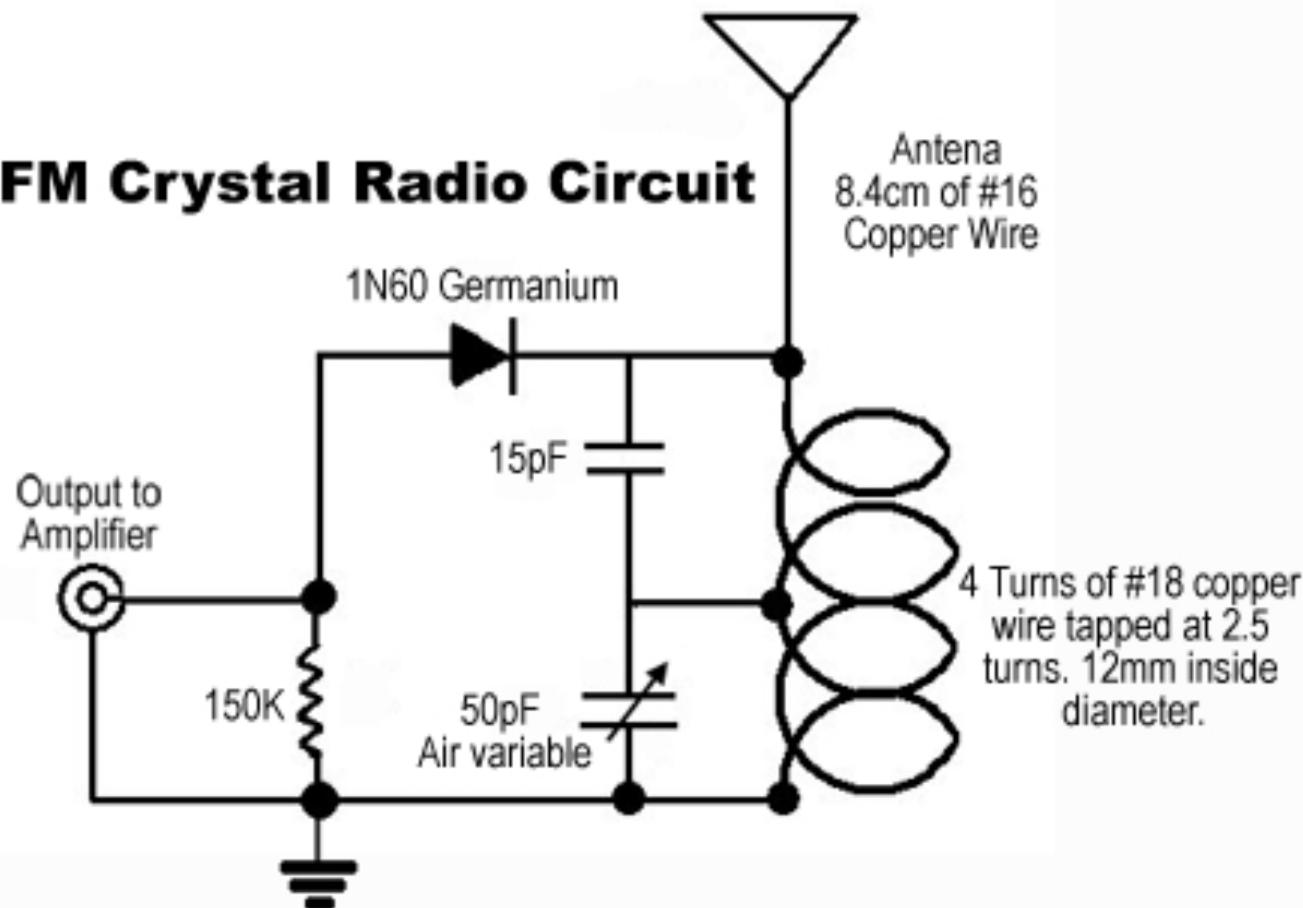


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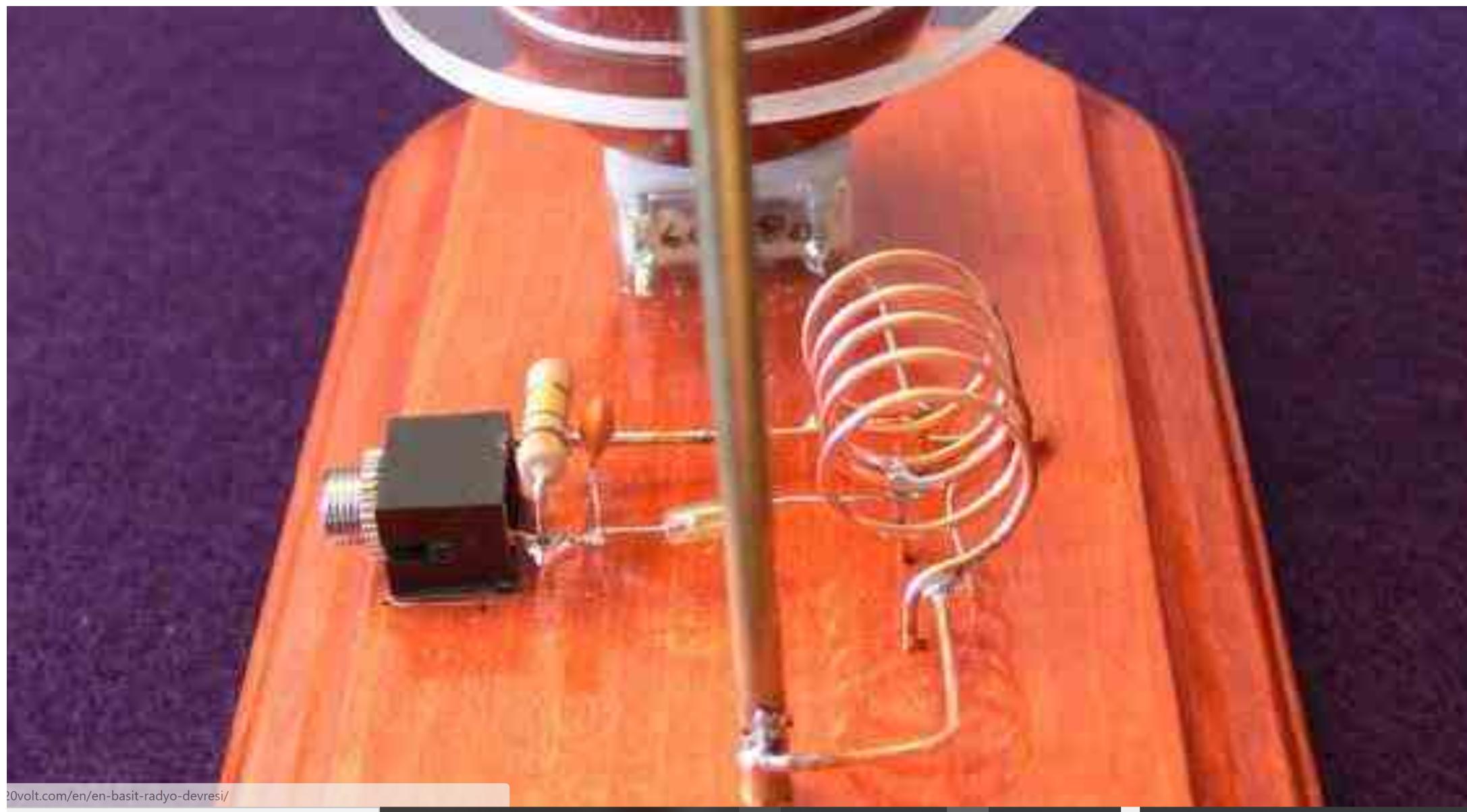


Simple FM Crystal Radio Circuit



Parts List (some of these parts you can buy from our online store):

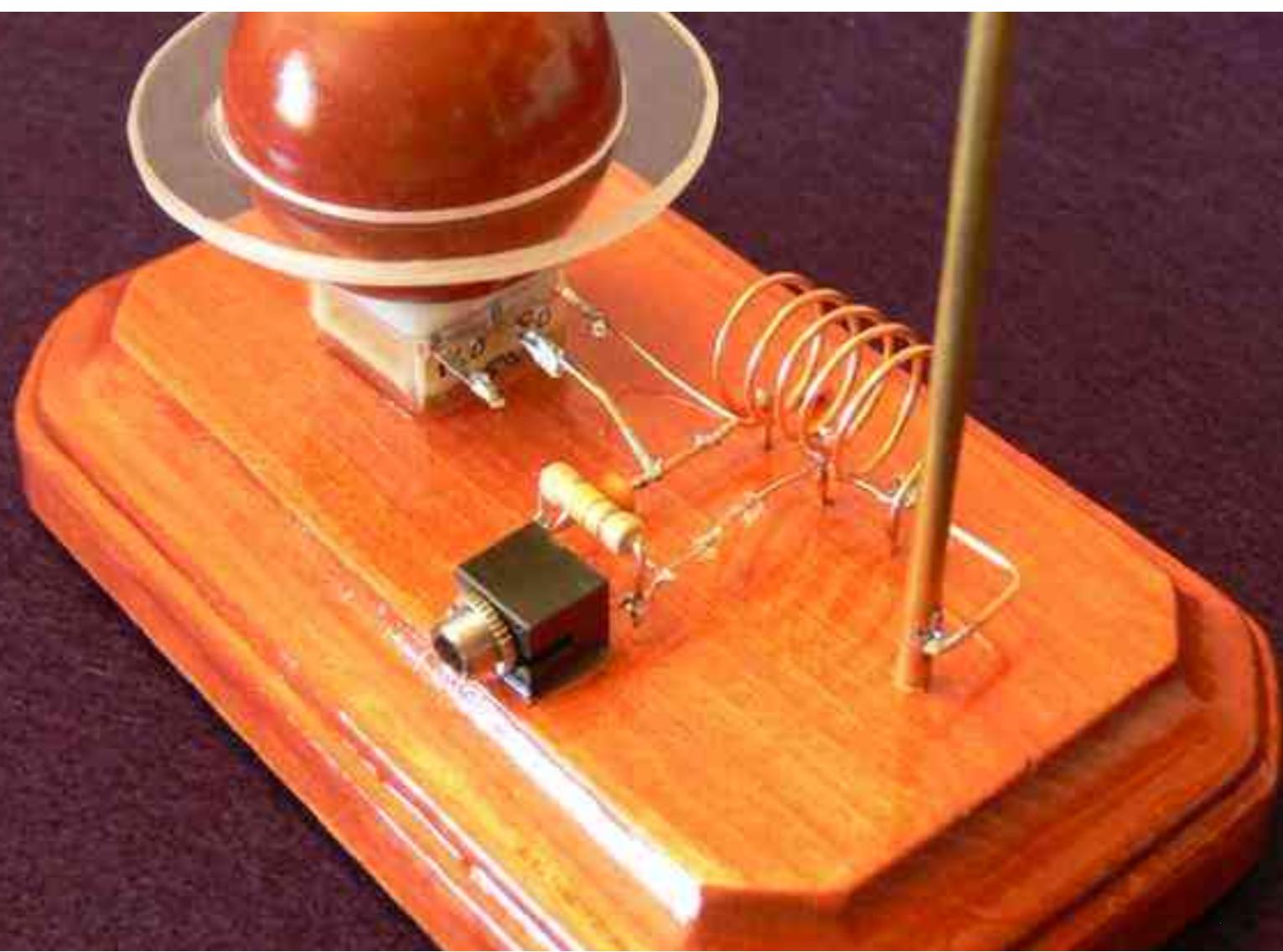
- 1N60 Germanium Diode
- 15pF Ceramic Capacitor
- 50pF Variable Capacitor
- 150K Ohm Resistor
- #16 & #18 Copper wires



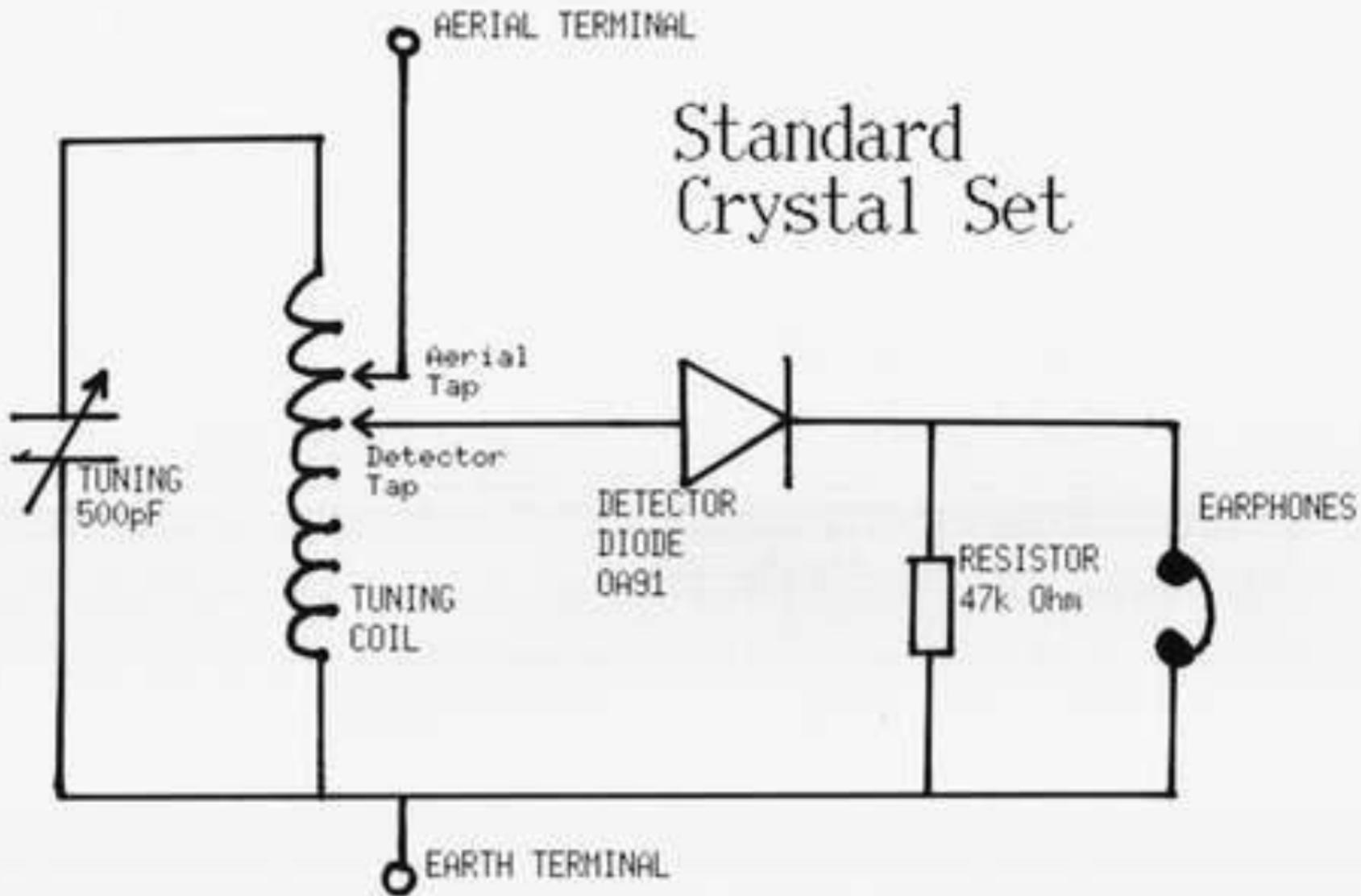
20volt.com/en/en-basit-radyo-devresi/

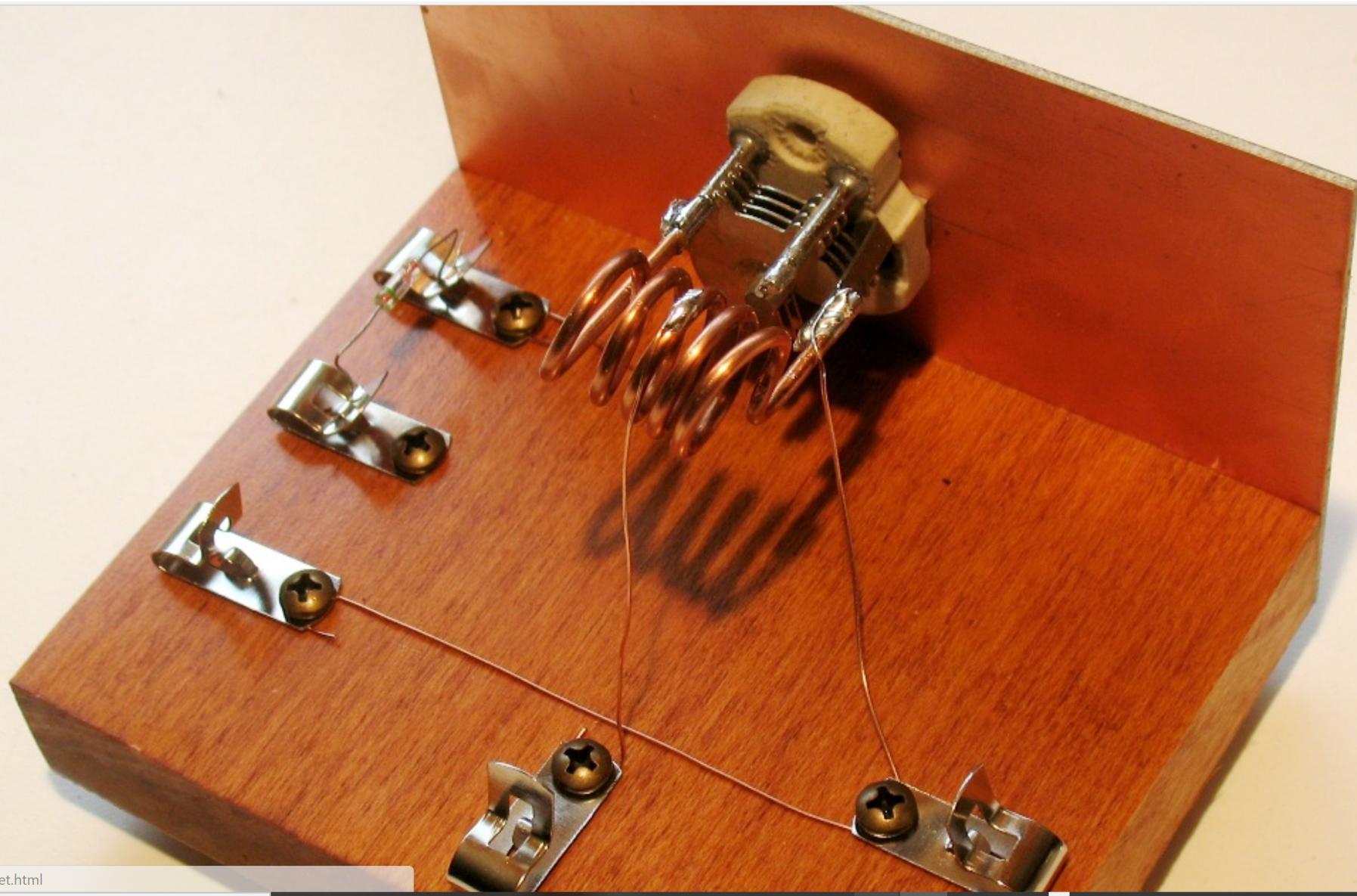
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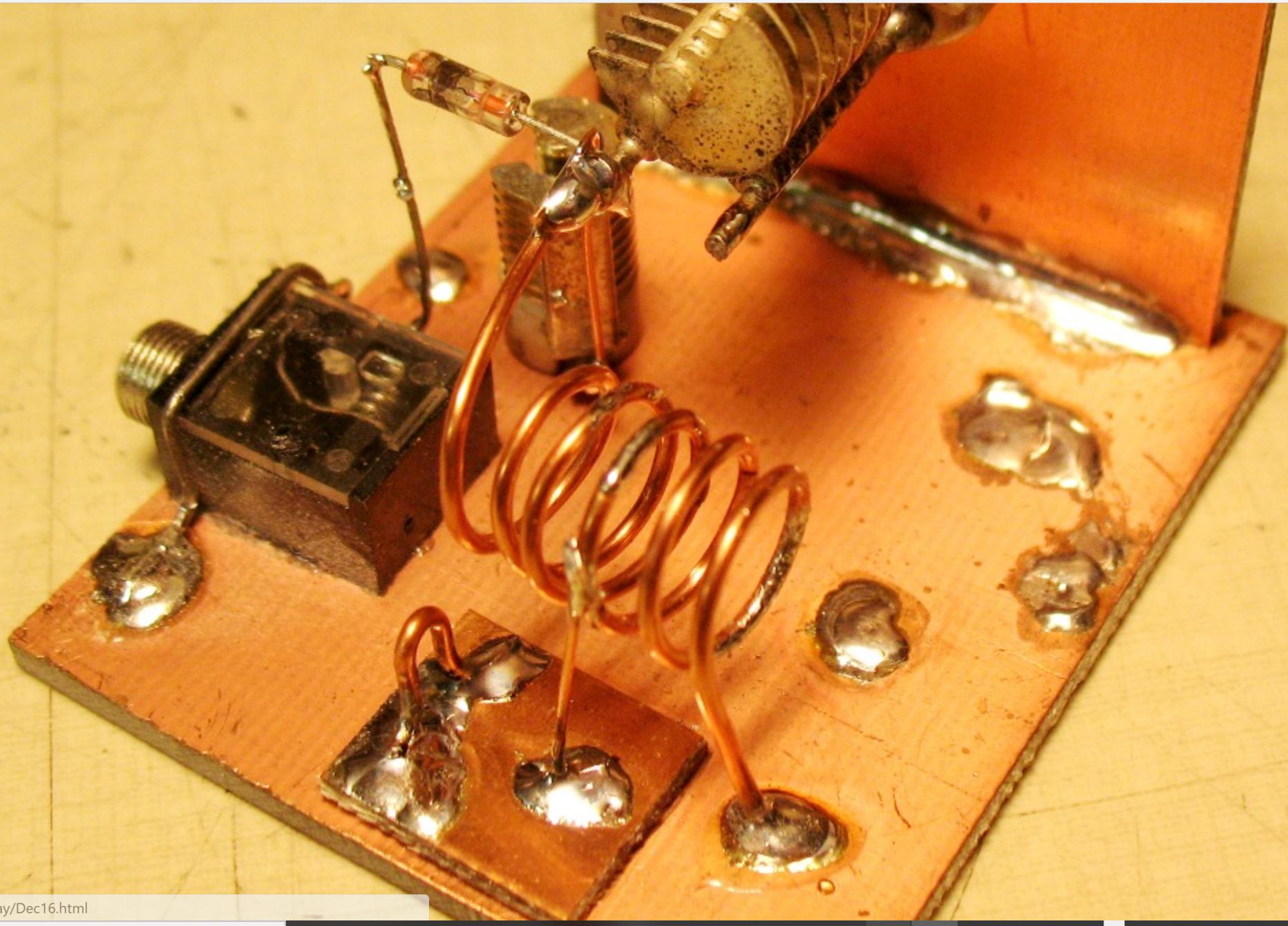


Standard Crystal Set



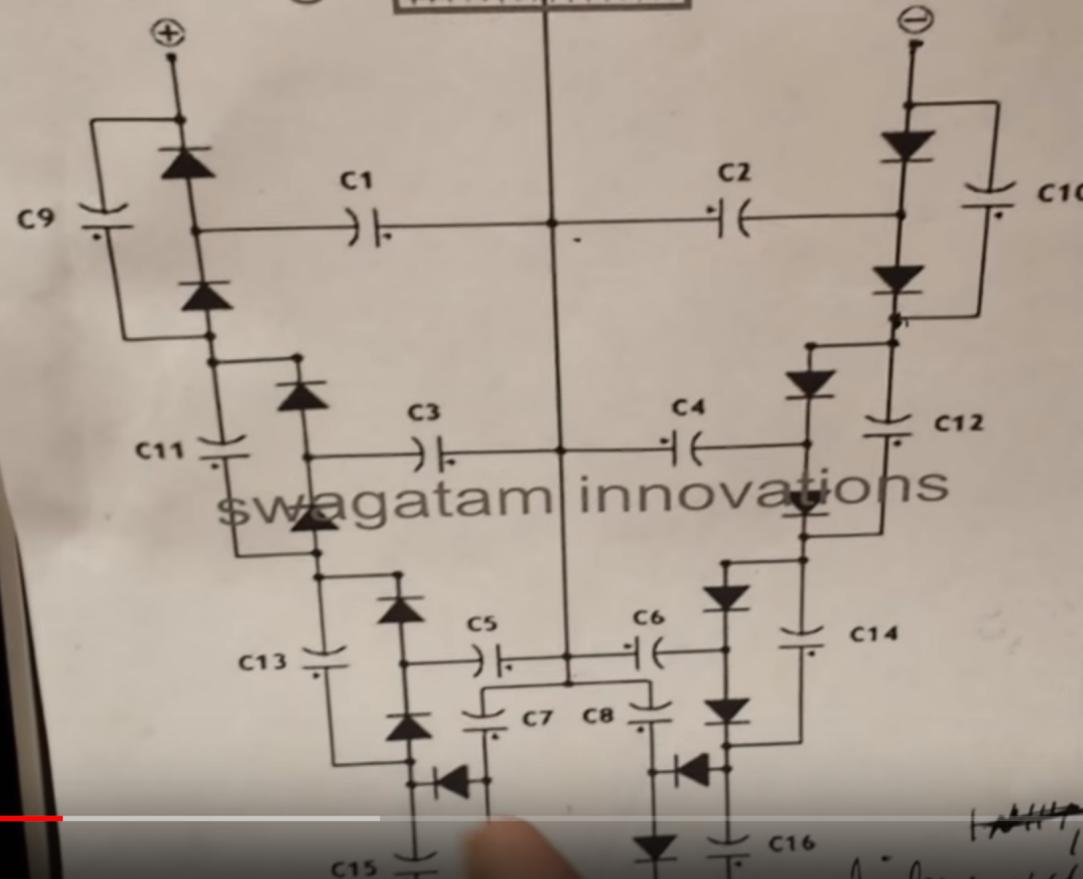


http://tp.com/FP Crystal Set.html





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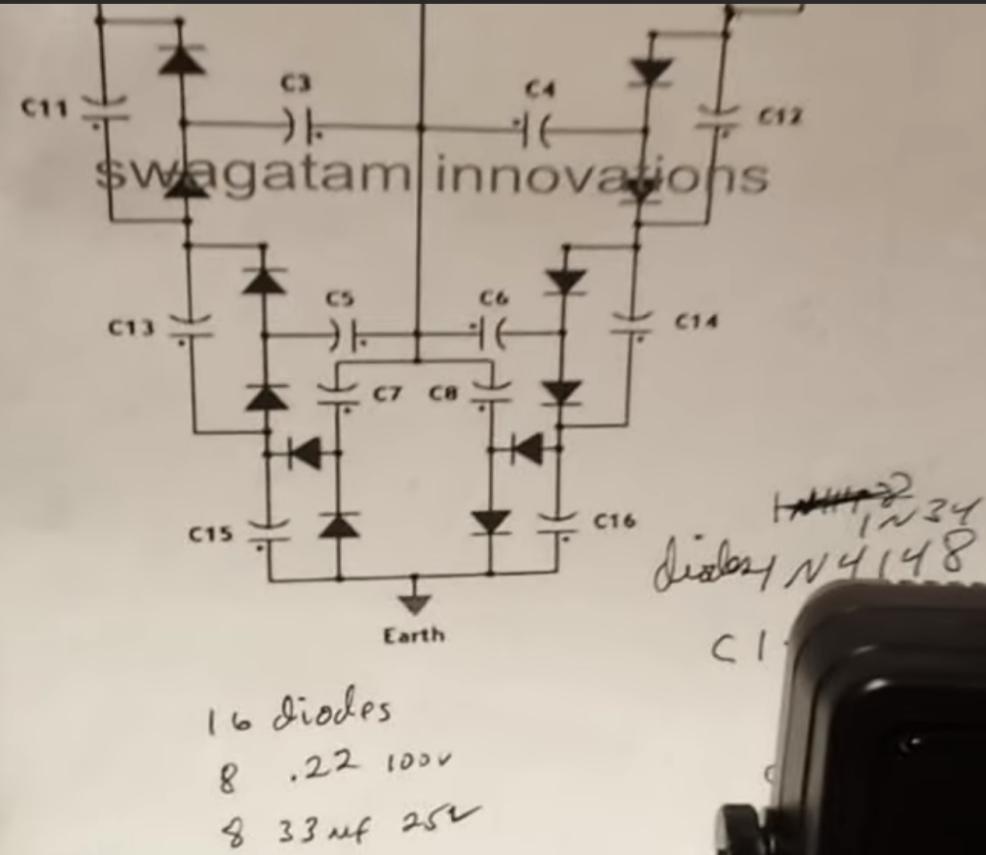
2:12 / 7:47



Free Electrical Energy From Invisible Radiation

Up next

AUTOPLAY



2:18 / 7:47

Free Electrical Energy From Invisible Radiation

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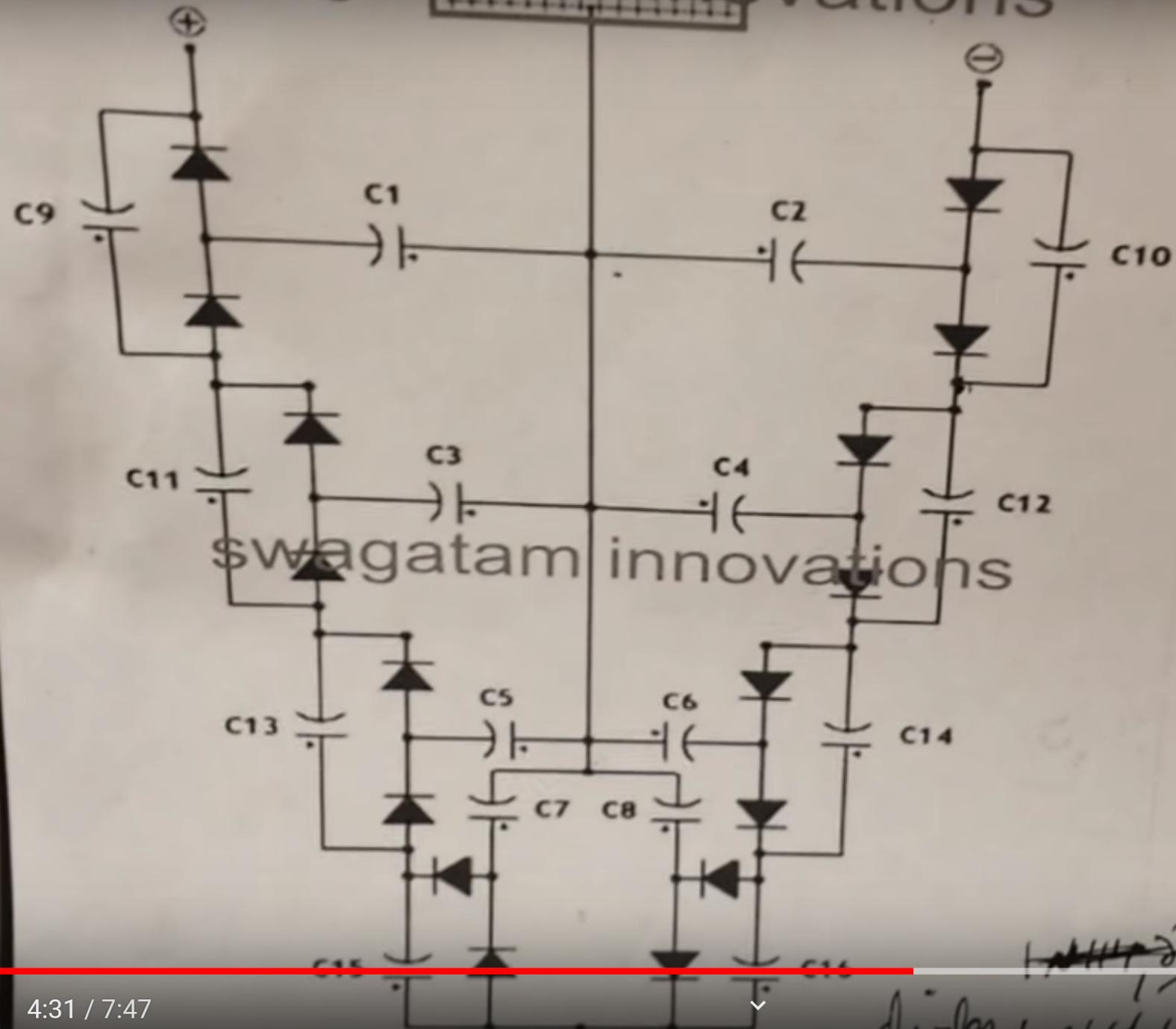
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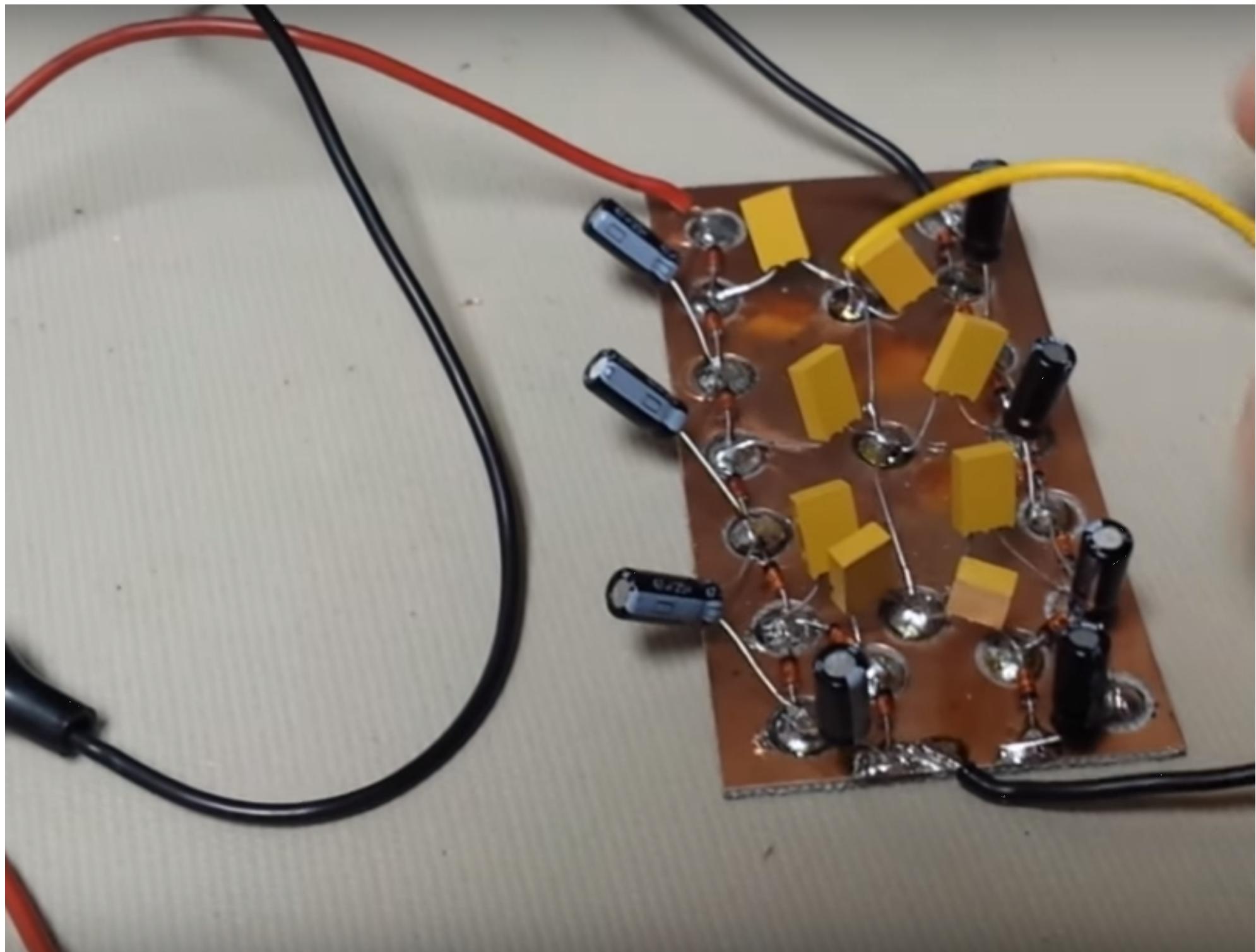
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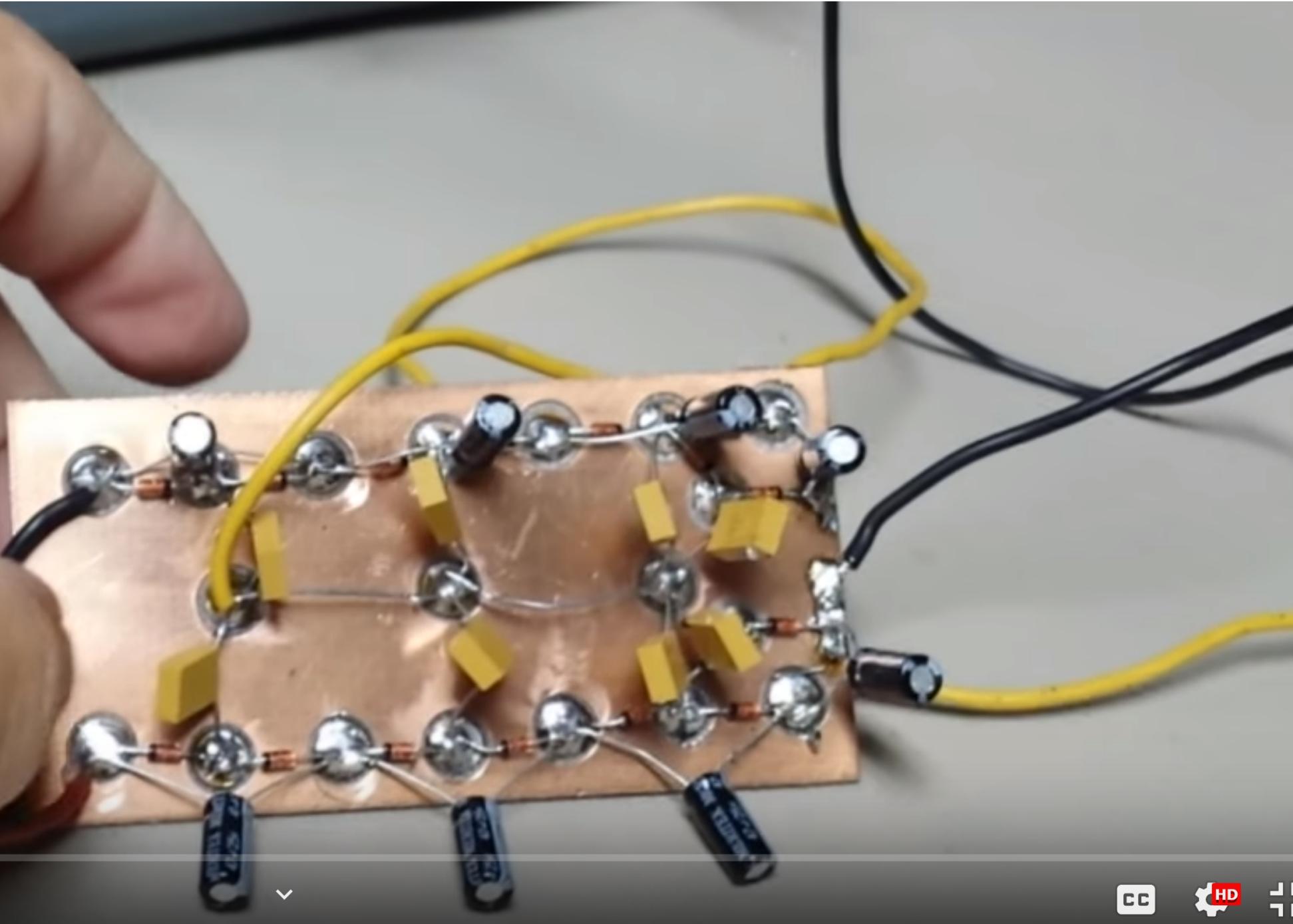
Up next

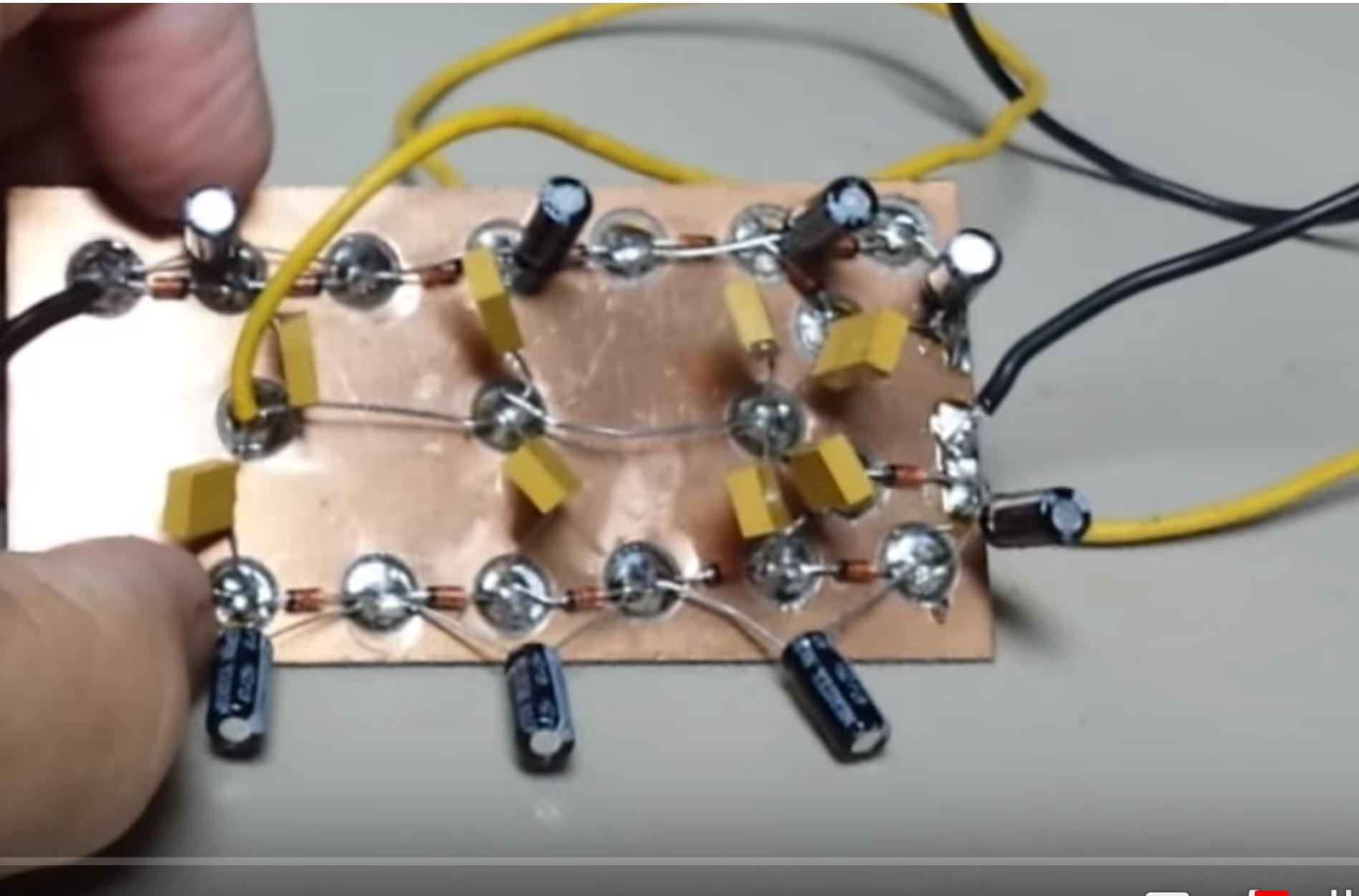


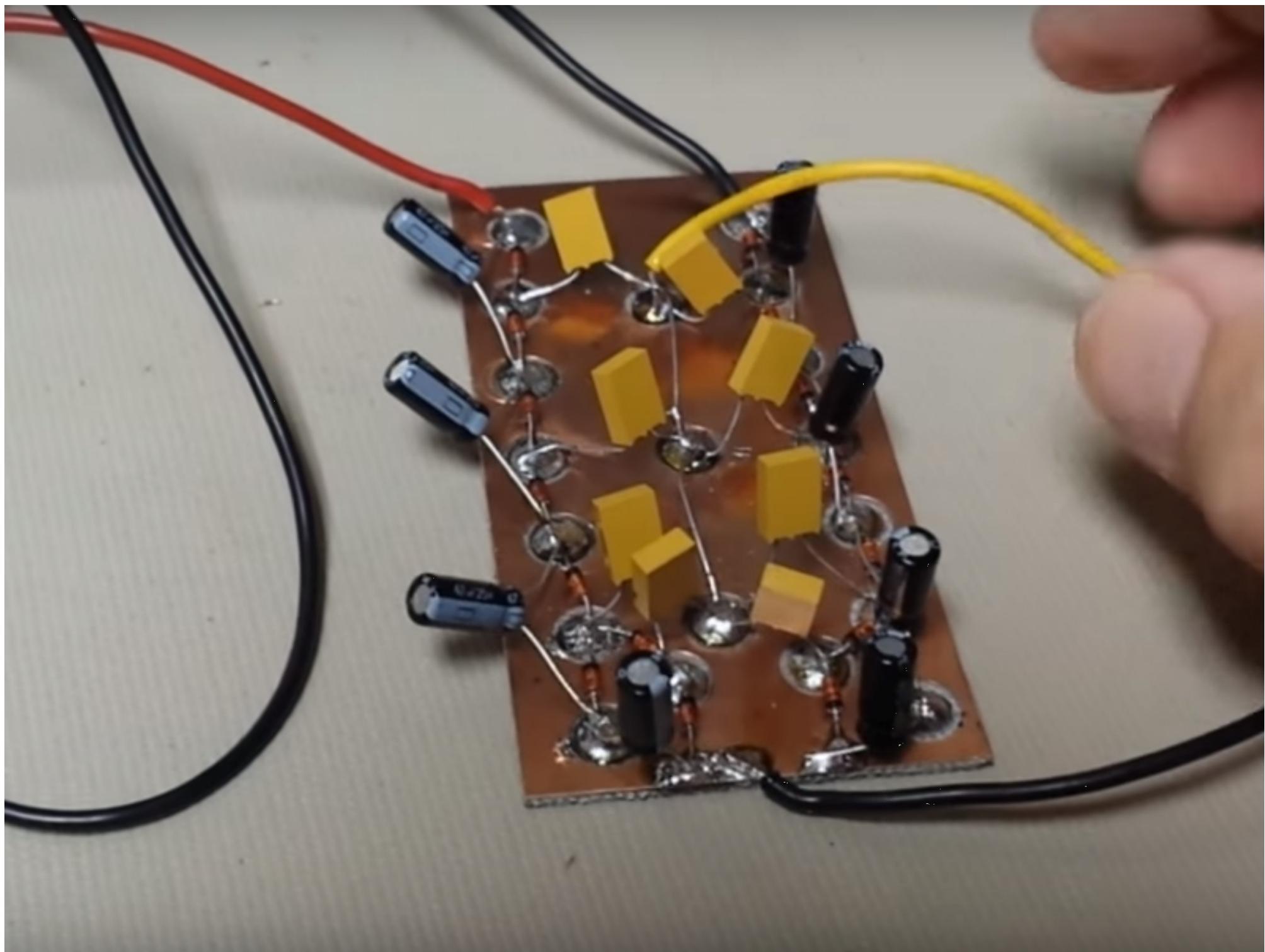
see Electrical Energy From Invisible Radiation

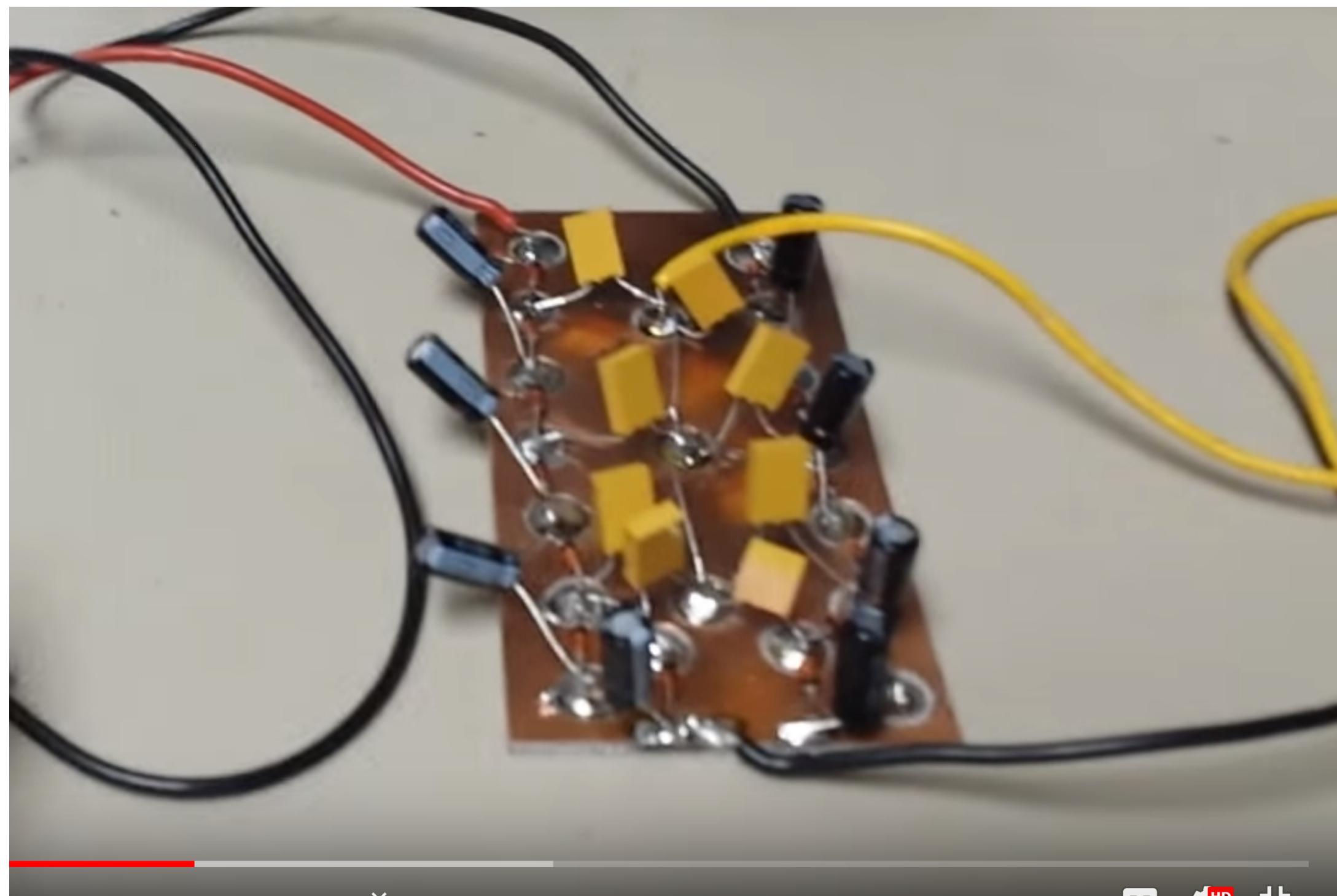


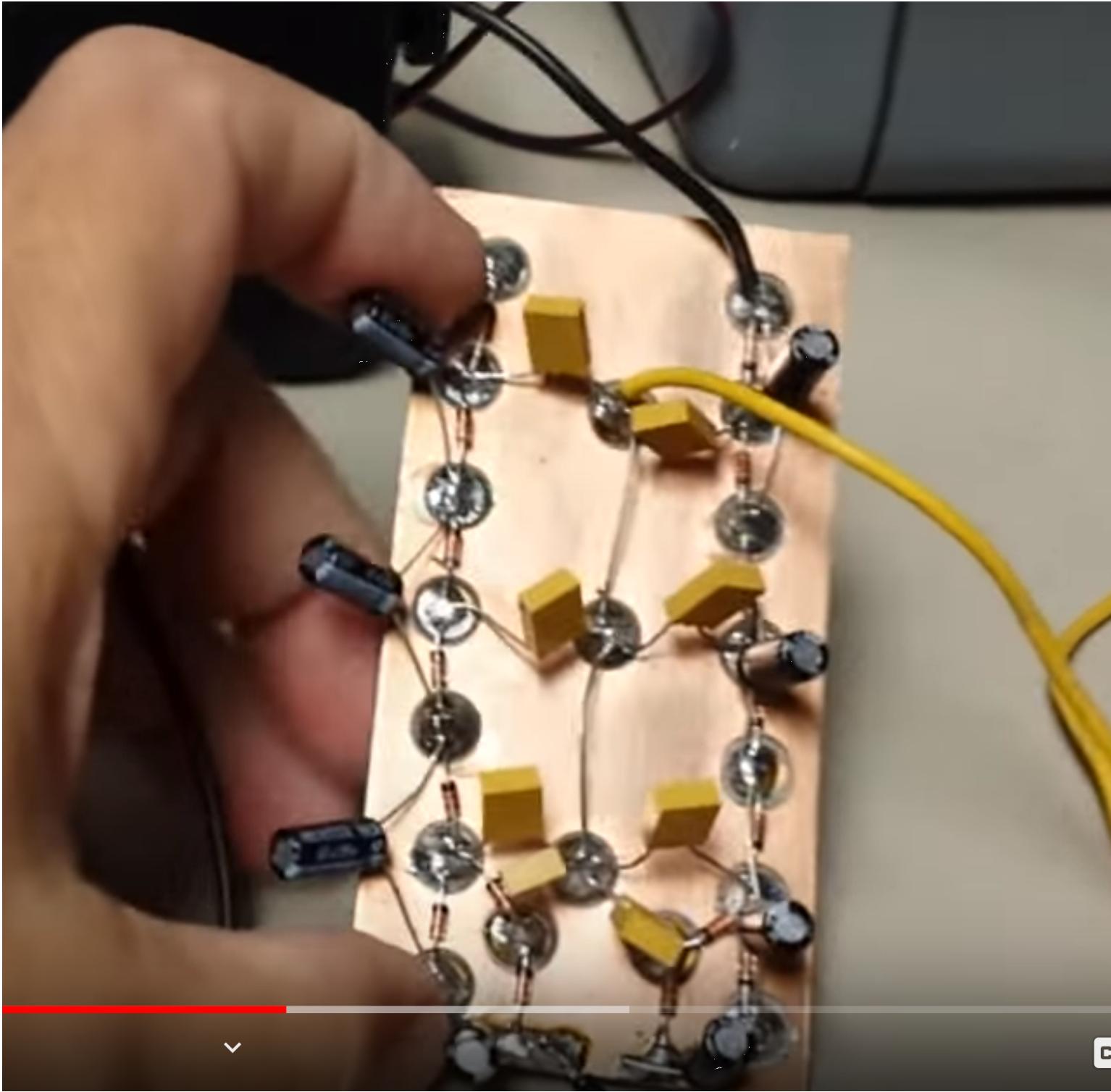




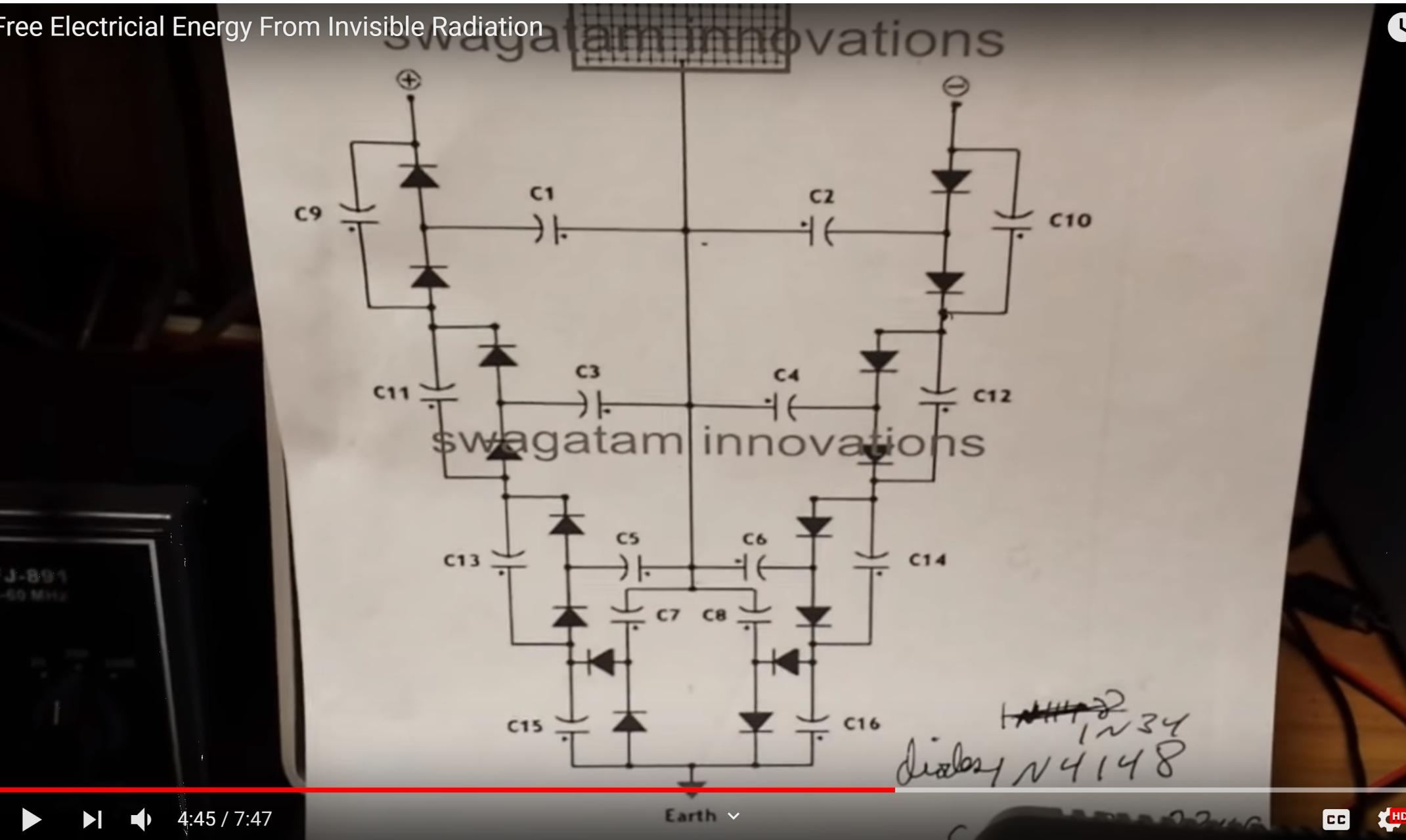




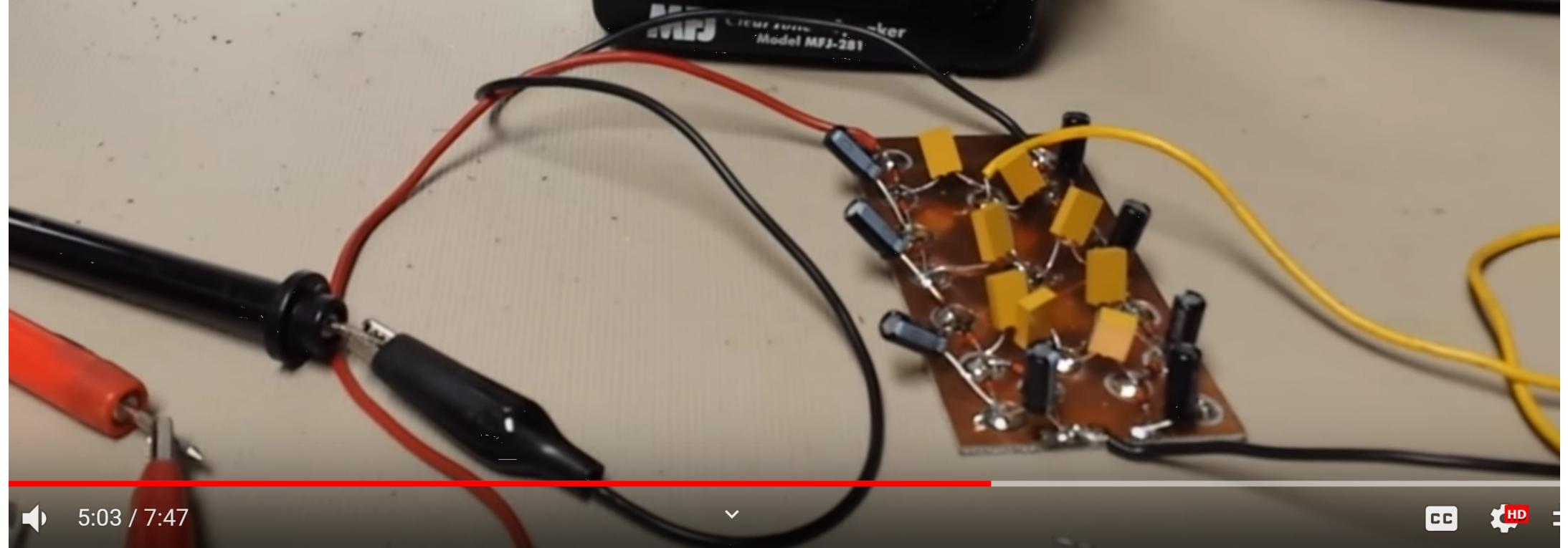
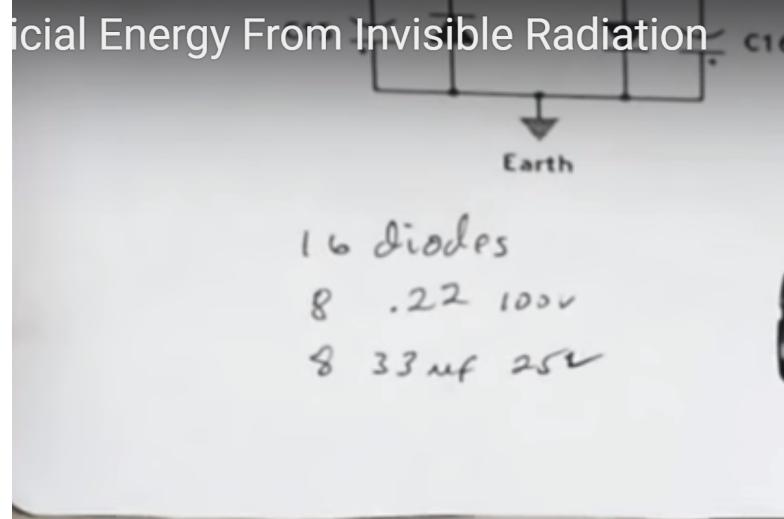




Free Electrical Energy From Invisible Radiation



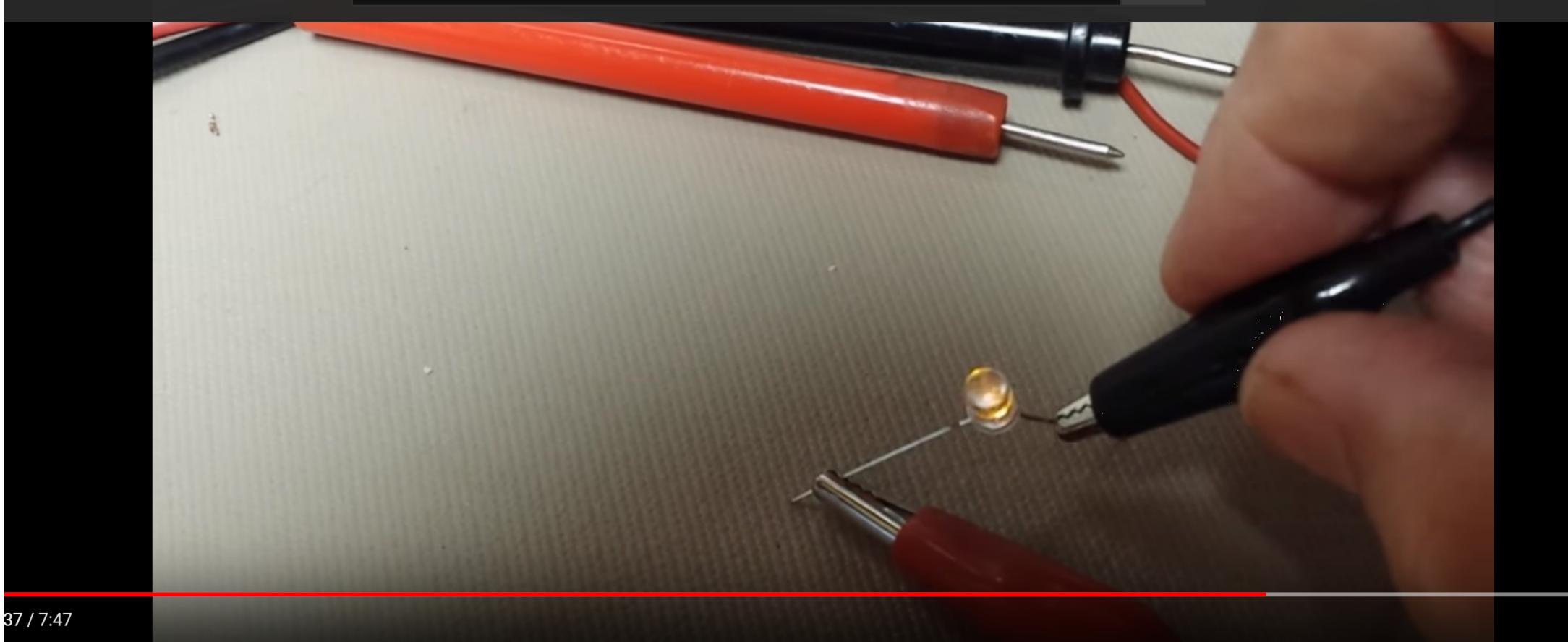
cial Energy From Invisible Radiation



5:03 / 7:47







37 / 7:47

Electrical Energy From Invisible Radiation

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37

4

SHARE

SAVE

...

Steve Ellington
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Related web site

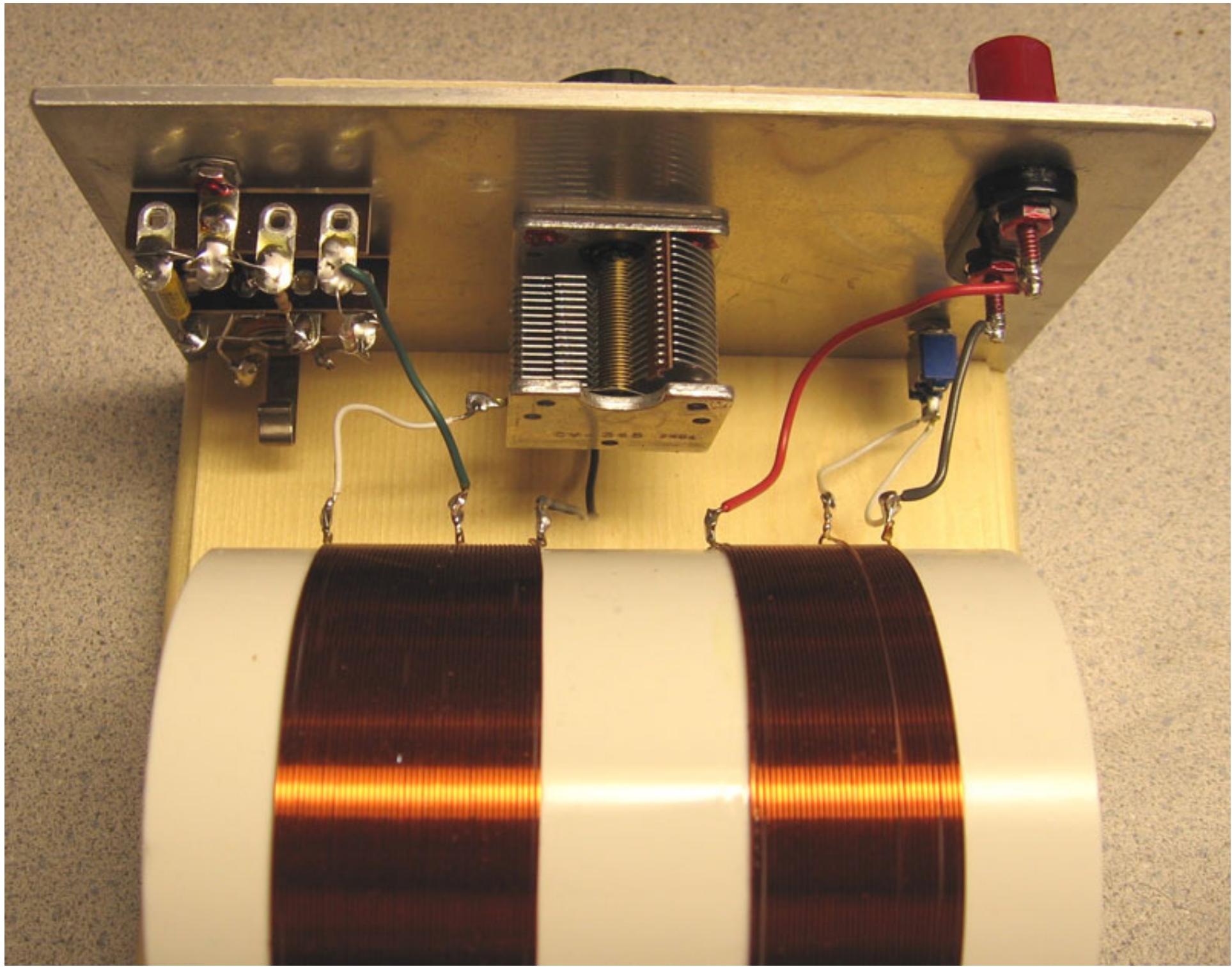
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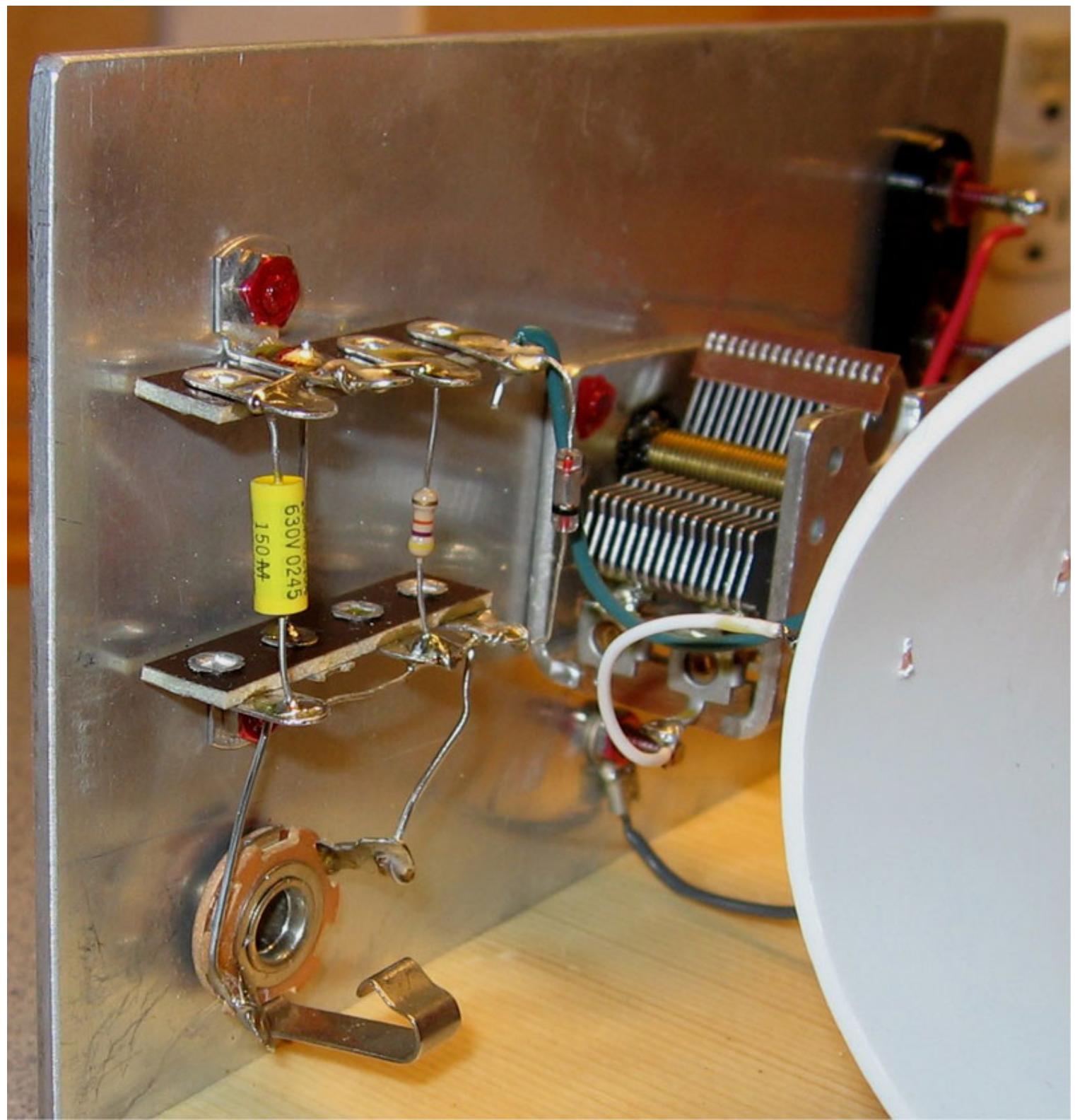
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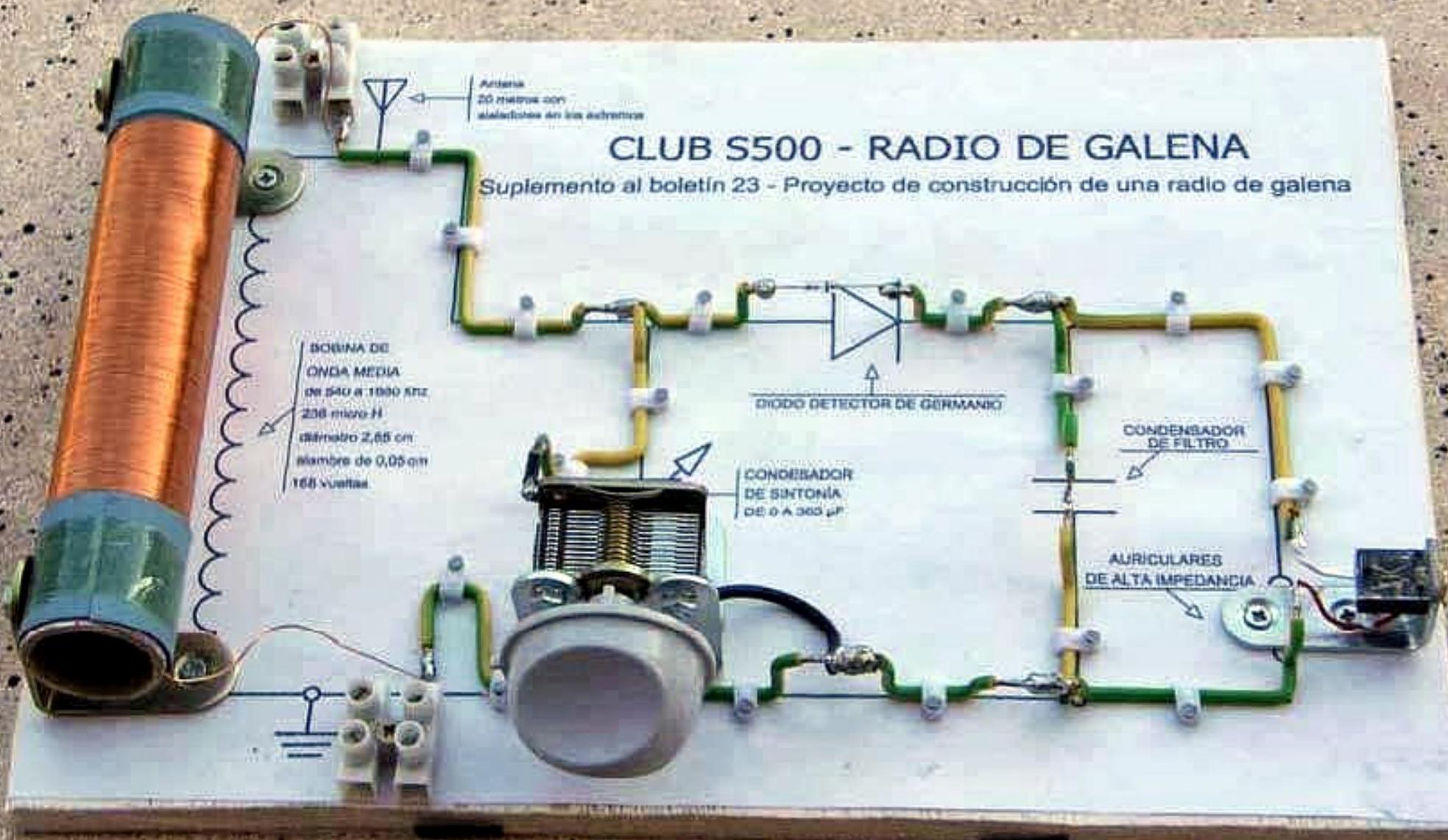


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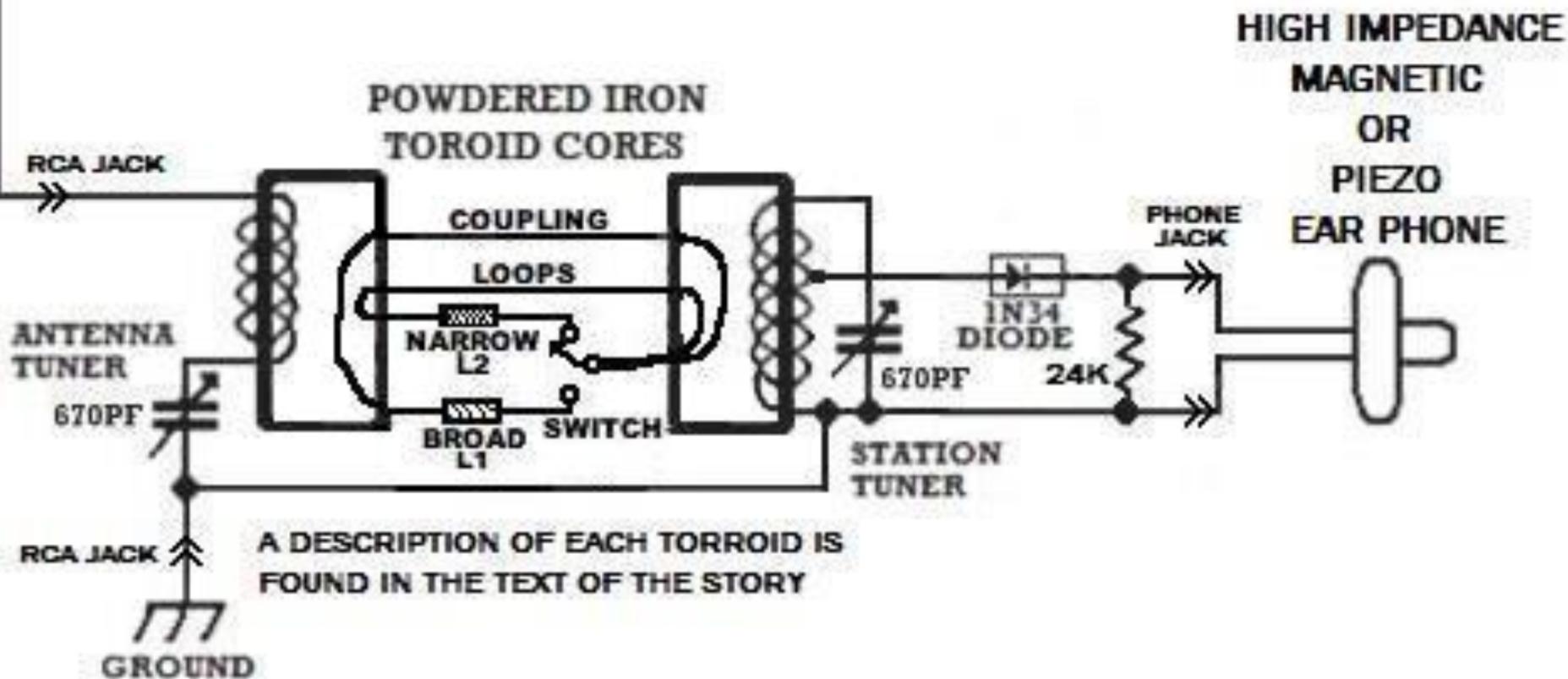


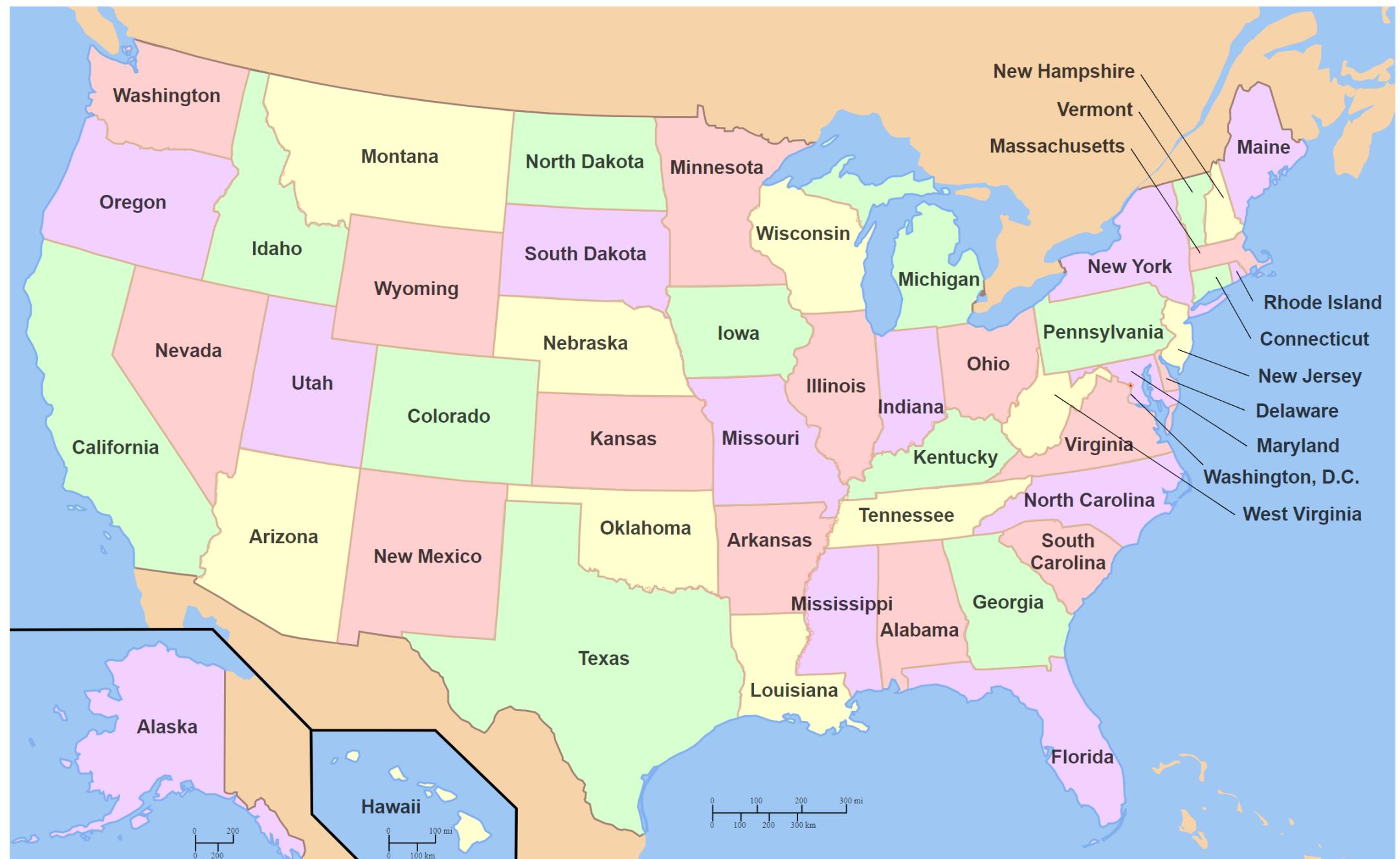


CRYSTAL RECEIVER

SCHEMATIC BY JOHN FUHRING

SELECTIVITY





- 3:18 Find "motivated" sellers (especially people on the tax delinquent list for 2+ years)
- 5:04 Skip trace the list (to get their phone numbers & contact info)
- 9:30 Call each person on the list, from a Google Voice number using software like MojoDialer
- 11:10 Ask each person if they want to sell their property, following a cold-call script
- 13:09 If they say yes, ask them what they think the property's worth
- 13:24 Ask them how much repair/reno costs will be
- 13:46 Ask them how much they owe on the property
- 14:05 Ask them when they need their property to be sold
- 14:20 Ask them "if I can give you an all-cash offer, close quickly and pay all closing costs, how much do you want for your property?"
- 14:43 No matter what they respond, ask them "is that the best you can do?"
- 15:00 Set up a time to go and meet them at their property, collect their best phone number & email, add all the info to your database so you can follow up with them
- 15:40 Set up appointments with as many people as possible to gain experience
- 16:42 If the numbers make sense, put the property under contract (with a Purchase & Sale Agreement)
- 16:55 Post the deal everywhere ("Contract for Assignment"); you are selling the contract on the property, NOT the property itself
- 17:20 Try to find a buyer for the contract in three to five days; if it's not sold by then the "deal" probably isn't that much of a deal. Ask a realtor to run more accurate comps to see what's wrong.
- 18:18 Sell the contract to a buyer (with an Assignment Agreement) at a markup (your assignment fee)
- 18:22 Send the Purchase & Sale Agreement and the Assignment Agreement to a title company, to get the deal closed

DETERMINE YOUR MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OFFER



Once you've determined the Rehabber's Maximum Purchase Price you will deduct your wholesaler assignment fee/profit to determine the Maximum Allowable Offer you can offer for the property.

WHOLESALER ASSIGNMENT FEE	<input type="text" value="\$5,000"/>
WHOLESALER MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OFFER	<input type="text" value="\$61,080"/>

Input Your Wholesaler Assignment Fee to Determine the Maximum Allowable Offer



Home

Rehab

Rental

Reporting

? X

Setup

Analyze

Estimate

STEP 1: AFTER REPAIR VALUE

\$250,000

STEP 2: FIXED COSTS

% OF ARV

10%



Fixed Costs are being Calculated at 10% of the ARV

TOTAL FIXED COSTS

% of ARV

10.0%

\$25,000

STEP 3: REPAIR COSTS

DETAILED

GENERAL CONDITIONS	\$0
DEMOLITION	\$1,280
STRUCTURAL CONCRETE	\$0
CONCRETE & FLATWORK	\$0
MASONRY	\$0
SIDING	\$0
DECKING AND PATIOS	\$0
ROOFING	\$5,461
EXTERIOR DOORS & WINDOWS	\$0
GARAGE DOORS	\$0
LANDSCAPING	\$0
MISC. EXTERIOR ITEMS	\$0
FRAMING & DRYWALL	\$0
CABINETS & COUNTERTOPS	\$0
DOORS & TRIM	\$0
CARPET & RESILIENT	\$0
HARDWOOD FLOORING	\$0
TILING	\$0
PAINTING	\$0
APPLIANCES	\$0
PLUMBING	\$0
HVAC	\$0
ELECTRICAL	\$0
MISCELLANEOUS	\$0

SUBTOTAL ESTIMATE

SUBBED

\$6,741

ADDERS

Location Multiplier:

1.00

\$0

Contractors OH & P: (10%+)

\$0

\$0

Contingency (5 to 15%):

\$0

\$0

TOTAL ADDERS

\$0

TOTAL REPAIR ESTIMATE

% of ARV

2.7%

\$6,741

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STEP 4: REHABBER'S PROFIT

15%

\$37,500

70% RULE
Purchase Price % OF ARV

75%

REHABBER'S MAXIMUM PURCHASE PRICE

\$180,759

WHOLESALER'S ASSIGNMENT FEE

\$10,000

WHOLESALER'S MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OFFER

\$170,759

[Print Estimate Report](#)

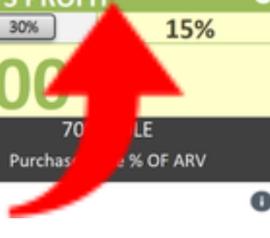
ROOMS
Kitchen
Bathrooms
Bedrooms
Living Room
Dining Room
Basement
Other 1
Other 2

ROOMS

TOTAL ESTIMATE:		ESTIMATE BREAKDOWN BY SCOPE OF WORK										
SubTotal Estimate:	\$51,919	<input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL CONDITIONS	\$910	<input type="checkbox"/> EXTERIOR DOORS & WINDOWS	\$4,029	<input type="checkbox"/> HARDWOOD FLOORING	\$4,368	<input type="checkbox"/> TILING	\$3,066	<input type="checkbox"/> PAINTING	\$5,873	
Location Multiplier	\$0	<input type="checkbox"/> DEMOLITION	\$1,600	<input type="checkbox"/> GARAGE DOORS	\$0	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPING	\$571	<input type="checkbox"/> APPLIANCES	\$3,210	<input type="checkbox"/> PLUMBING	\$2,899	
Contractor's OH & P: (10%+)	10.0%	\$5,192	<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL CONCRETE	\$0	<input type="checkbox"/> MISC. EXTERIOR ITEMS	\$0	<input type="checkbox"/> FRAMING & DRYWALL	\$0	<input type="checkbox"/> HVAC	\$630	<input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL	\$1,893
Contingency (5 to 25%)	10.0%	\$5,711	<input type="checkbox"/> CONCRETE & FLATWORK	\$0	<input type="checkbox"/> CABINETS & COUNTERTOPS	\$7,459	<input type="checkbox"/> DOORS & TRIM	\$2,275	<input type="checkbox"/> MISCELLANEOUS	\$407	<input type="checkbox"/> CARPET & RESILIENT	\$2,890
Total Adders:	21%	\$10,903	<input type="checkbox"/> MASONRY	\$0	<input type="checkbox"/> ROOFING	\$5,916						
TOTAL ESTIMATE:	\$62,822											
DIY (x)	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	QTY	UNIT	UNIT PRICES			\$20,005	\$30,714	\$1,200	\$0	\$51,919	
				LABOR/EQUIP	MAT	7.0%	SUB	LABOR/EQUIP	MAT	SUB	DIY SAVINGS	
	GENERAL CONDITIONS											
	DEMOLITION											
	STRUCTURAL CONCRETE											
	CONCRETE & FLATWORK											
	MASONRY											
	SIDING											
	DECKING AND PATIOS											
	ROOFING											
	EXTERIOR DOORS & WINDOWS											
	GARAGE DOORS											
	LANDSCAPING											
	MISC. EXTERIOR ITEMS											
	FRAMING & DRYWALL											
	CABINETS & COUNTERTOPS											
	DOORS & TRIM											
	CARPET & RESILIENT											

STEP 1: AFTER REPAIR VALUE	
\$200,000	
STEP 2: FIXED COSTS	% OF ARV
	15%
	
Fixed Costs are being Calculated at 15% of the ARV	
TOTAL FIXED COSTS	
% of ARV	\$30,000
15.0%	

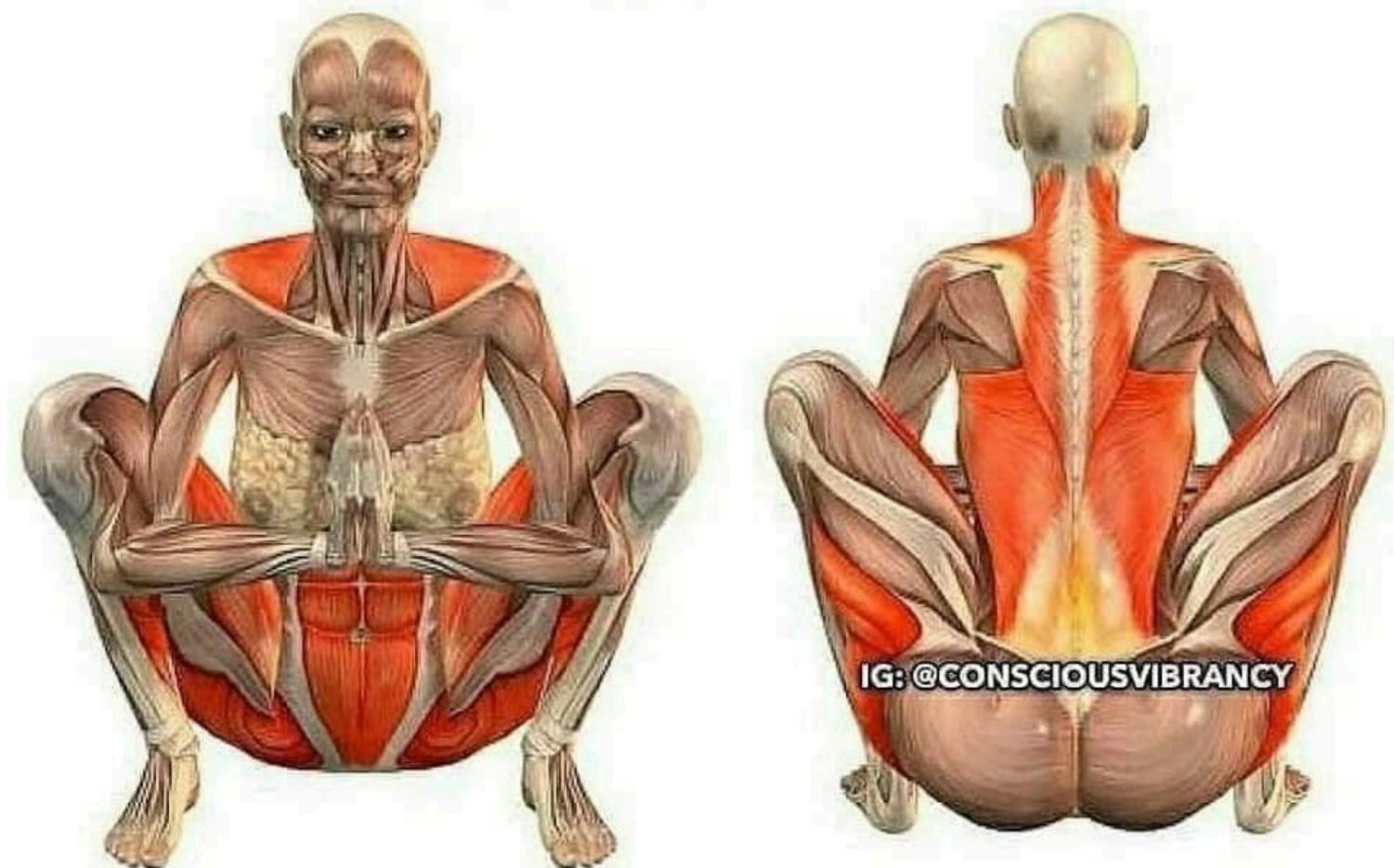
STEP 3: REPAIR COSTS		DETAILED
GENERAL CONDITIONS		\$910
DEMOLITION		\$1,600
STRUCTURAL CONCRETE		\$0
CONCRETE & FLATWORK		\$0
MASONRY		\$0
SIDING		\$0
DECKING AND PATIOS		\$3,926
ROOFING		\$5,916
EXTERIOR DOORS & WINDOWS		\$4,029
GARAGE DOORS		\$0
LANDSCAPING		\$571
MISC. EXTERIOR ITEMS		\$0
FRAMING & DRYWALL		\$0
CABINETS & COUNTERTOPS		\$7,459
DOORS & TRIM		\$2,275
CARPET & RESILIENT		\$2,890
HARDWOOD FLOORING		\$4,368
TILING		\$3,066
PAINTING		\$5,873
APPLIANCES		\$3,210
PLUMBING		\$2,898
HVAC		\$630
ELECTRICAL		\$1,893
MISCELLANEOUS		\$407
SUBTOTAL ESTIMATE		SUBBED
		\$51,919
ADDERS		
Location Multiplier:	1.00	\$0
Contractors OH & P: (10%+)	10.0%	\$5,192
Contingency (5 to 15%):	10.0%	\$5,711
TOTAL ADDERS		\$10,903
TOTAL REPAIR ESTIMATE		
% of ARV		
31.4%	\$62,822	

STEP 4: REHABBER'S PROFIT	
5%	10%
15%	20%
25%	30%
15%	
	
\$30,000	
70% GROSS	
Purchase Price % OF ARV	
	
REHABBER'S MAXIMUM PURCHASE PRICE	
\$77,178	
WHOLESALER'S ASSIGNMENT FEE	
\$7,500	
WHOLESALER'S MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OFFER	
\$69,678	

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DID YOU KNOW?

The Malasana Pose Has Many Benefits



The malasana pose stretches the thighs, groin, hips, ankles, and torso. It tones the abdominal muscles and improves the function of the colon to help with elimination. This pose also increases circulation and blood flow in the pelvis, which can help regulate sexual energy.

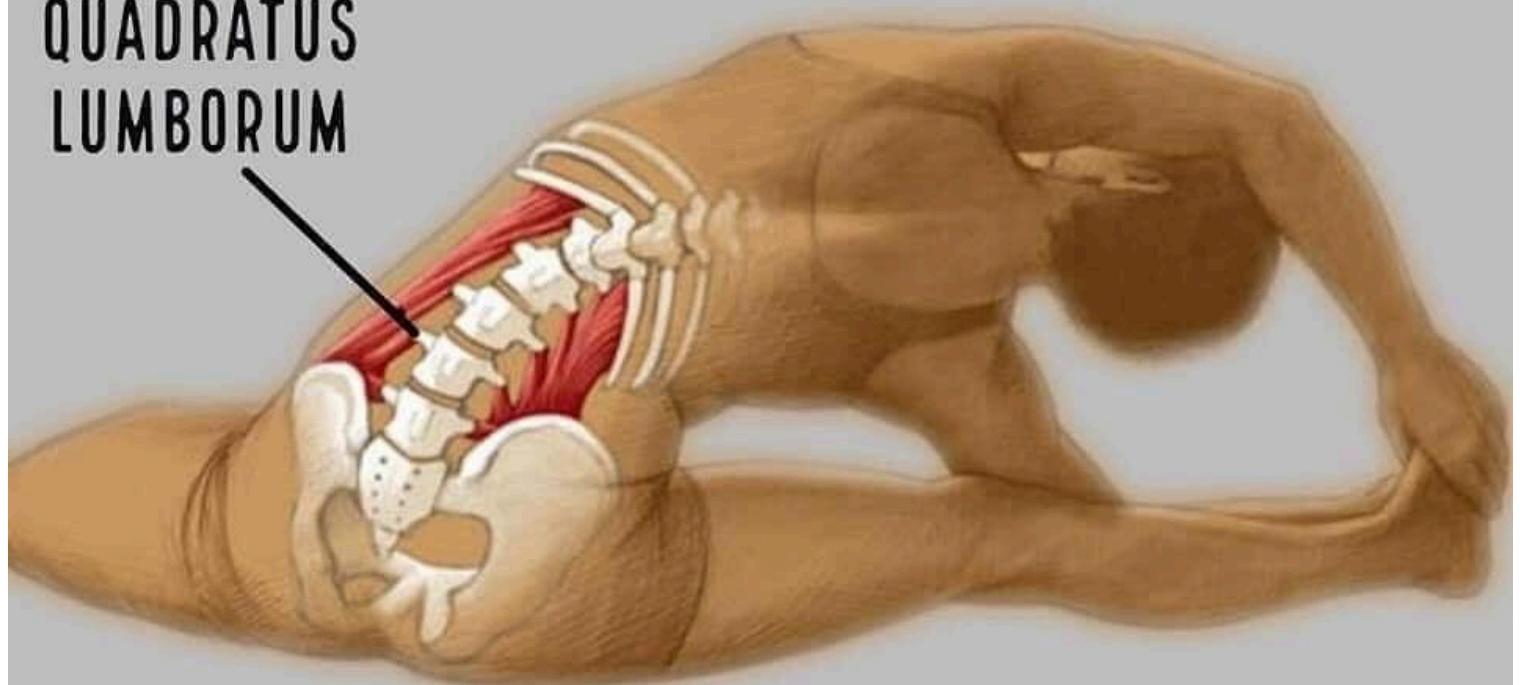
SOURCE: YOGAOUTLET

DID YOU KNOW?

WHEN YOU DO THIS STRETCH DAILY...



QUADRATUS
LUMBORUM



THIS IS THE AREA THAT CAUSES STIFFNESS AND LOWER BACK PAIN FROM LACK OF STRETCHING. THIS AREA MUST BE STRETCHED DAILY, ESPECIALLY IF YOU SIT ALL DAY.

DID YOU KNOW?

PLANKING FOR A FEW MINUTES PER DAY...



|| @itsyogasana ||

**Planks help strengthen your core,
arms, legs, tones your buttocks, builds
abs & improves your mental focus**

